The New-York Times.

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THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A CURIOUS CASE OF BRIBERY—ARREST OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLERK OF THE RETURNING BOARD FOR ATTEMPTED BRIBERY OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE TO LEAVE THE CITY—HIS EXPLANATION.

[*By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.*]

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 14.—This morning Mr. Lowell, a member of the Assembly, startled his colleagues by announcing in a carefully prepared speech that the Democrats were engaged in a determined effort to buy members of the Republican House to leave New-Orleans, and thus break the existing quorum in the Legislature. He stated further that three members had been offered a thousand dollars each to leave the city for twenty-four hours, and moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter and take suitable action. This was done. Subsequently the committee visited a Police Magistrate and lodged a complaint of bribery against J. H. Levy, who was the Democratic Clerk of the Returning Board. Mr. Levy was at once arrested, and released on his own recognizance to appear to-morrow morning. He stated to your correspondent this evening that he had jokingly offered a negro member of the Legislature named Murrell a thousand dollars to leave the city. Murrell at once accepted, and said he would get Representatives Milton, Jones, Southward, and Sutton to go with him. Levy agreed to pay them the same price, and made an appointment to meet them this morning. The members called on him, but he failed to see them, and they then stated that an attempt had been made to bribe them. The affair excites but little attention here.

The Democratic members met again in caucus this evening. They decided to remain passive until the report of the investigating committee had been presented to Congress. They then adjourned until Saturday.

RECOGNITION OF KELLOGG'S GOVERNMENT PROBABLE.

CONFERENCE OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS—THE QUESTION OF ADMITTING PINCHBACK TO THE SENATE—CHANGE OF OPINION—MR. STOUGHTON'S LETTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—There was another conference of Southern Republicans last night, at which it was unanimously agreed to support the Kellogg Government in Louisiana, and to demand its support from the Republican Party. It is the intention of the Republicans in the Senate to admit Pinchback to his seat as soon as he arrives in Washington. Some Senators state very emphatically that he will be seated. This would be such a marked recognition of the Kellogg Government that it does not seem possible the Senate would take such action till it had deliberately determined upon its policy of dealing with the whole case. There are within the last two days signs of a reaction among the Republicans in favor of indorsing the policy that has been pursued, and of recognizing and sustaining the Kellogg Government. Opinion is still vacillating, however, and governed by feeling rather than judgment. Mr. Stoughton's letter, printed in THE TIMES of to-day, is attracting a great deal of attention, and its assumption that the body which the military dispersed was not a Legislature, is approved by Republicans generally.

THE SENATE DEBATE.

CONCLUSION OF GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH—THE CHARGES OF TYRANNY AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN PARTY REFUTED—WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OWE TO REPUBLICAN CLEMENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The debate in the Senate threatens to run on for several days, and there is no indication that it will close before the end of next week; and yet there is no proposition before the Senate except a mere resolution of instructions to the Judiciary Committee. Some unimportant resolution, however, is often made the basis of the longest and most exciting of the Senate debates, as happened in the case of the famous Foote resolution, which immortalized the name of its mover, who would otherwise have long since been forgotten, because it led to the great contest between Hayne and Webster. Senator Logan finished his speech to-day on the Louisiana question, following the same line of argument pursued yesterday. He quoted from Georgia and Alabama newspapers to show that there did not exist in those States that kindly feeling toward the North that was portrayed by Senator Gordon. A paper published at Atlanta recommended the people of New-Orleans to resist the Federal troops and to hang Sheridan on a lamp-post. Senator Gordon said the paper quoted was an Independent paper and had opposed the election of the Democratic candidate for Congress in that District. Logan contended the publication showed the sentiments of the people of that locality. That was the avowed sentiment of the Democratic press throughout the South, and he believed that was the sentiment of the Democrats throughout the country. The people of Louisiana were an excitable people, and these appeals were made to incite them to revolution. He cited cases of murder for political purposes in Alabama, and said that white men were not even indicted there for killing colored men. Before the abolition of slavery white men might kill negroes with impunity. The owner of the negro murdered was paid the commercial value of the property, and that was the end of it. Now they murder negroes without even this pecuniary responsibility. At the close of the rebellion, instead of placing the rebellious States in a territorial condition, the Republican Party reorganized them into States, and admitted men to Congress who were prominent in rebellion against the Government. "When the armed Democracy," said Logan, "laid down their arms, not a man was punished for the crime of treason, and when you came to Congress for clemency, the Republican Party extended it to you. Was that tyranny? Was that oppression? Jefferson Davis roams over the land, free to make Democratic speeches wherever invited. Alexander H. Stephens holds a seat in the House, and yet you talk of tyranny and oppression. You covered the land with mourning through your rebellion; you gave us a pension list as long as an army roll; you brought us to the verge of national bankruptcy, and yet you talk about the tyranny and oppression of the Republican Party." The President had pardoned them for outraging and murdering inoffensive people, and they call him usurper. This chivalric sport of murder must be stopped in the South, and it would stop if the Democratic Party would speak against it. After defending Grant and Sheridan against attacks made on them, Mr. Logan concluded by saying to the Republicans that the way to settle the Louisiana question was to recognize Kellogg as Governor and admit Pinchback to a seat in the United States Senate.

Senator Logan was followed by Senator Tipton, who opened with some facetious remarks about the closing paragraph of Logan's speech, exciting much merriment. He then proceeded to review the Louisiana election of 1872, and read from documents to prove that Kellogg entered into communication with the President to maintain the supremacy of the Republican Party in Louisiana. Mr. Tipton will finish his speech to-morrow.

The public interest in the debate does not seem to decline. The galleries and floor of the Senate were as crowded as usual, to-day, during the delivery of Logan's speech. Senator Conkling is expected to speak after Mr. Tipton.

THE INVESTIGATION.

THE COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN AFFAIRS TO GO TO LOUISIANA TO CONTINUE THE INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Committee on Southern Affairs have determined, in view of the dissatisfaction expressed with leaving a subject that has assumed such magnitude to the decision of a subcommittee, to visit Louisiana for the purpose of making a further investigation of the difficulties now existing in that State. The testimony taken by the subcommittee and their report will be held in abeyance until the return of the other members of the committee. The time for starting has not been fixed upon, but it is expected the committee will be able to leave on Saturday night. Messrs. Foster, Phelps, and Potter, who constituted the subcommittee, will not go. The remaining members of the committee are George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Mr. Wheeler, of New-York; Mr. Frye, of Maine, and Mr. Marshall, of Illinois.

THE REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LOUISIANA TO THE FULL COMMITTEE—THE QUESTION OF PUBLISHING IT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The subcommittee which was at New-Orleans made its report this morning to the full Special Committee on the Southern States, and it was discussed for some time. The committee has not yet decided whether it will give publicity to the report of the subcommittee. The abstracts heretofore given by the press were very fair indications of the contents of the report. It is signed by three members of the subcommittee, Messrs. Foster, Phelps, and Potter, and will not make more than two newspaper columns. The question is still undecided whether this report will be made public, or whether the full committee will start for New-Orleans. The chances are in favor of the latter course.

The Select Committee on the Condition of the South held a long session to-night, and discussed the questions relating to Louisiana affairs, as reported by the subcommittee—Messrs. Foster, Phelps, and Potter. Application was made for a copy of the report for publication, but this was unsuccessful.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

DISPATCH FROM "SPEAKER" WILTZ — HE ASKS TO BE RESTORED, THE PRESIDENT NOT HAVING AUTHORIZED THE MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Speaker Wiltz to-day telegraphed the President as follows: "Seeing from your Message that the interference by the military on Monday, the 4th inst., with the organization of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, was unauthorized by you, I now, as Speaker of said House, ask you to direct the military to restore the *statu quo* existing at the time Gen. De Trobriand ejected certain members from the House, in order that the House of Representatives may proceed in the discharge of its duties without molestation."

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA — GOV. SMITH'S VIEWS ON THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 14.—Gov. Smith's annual message was read in both Houses of the Legislature to-day. It shows that there is a balance in the Treasury of $1,003,123, and that the affairs of the State are in a prosperous condition. At the close of the message he deprecates Federal interference in the affairs of the Southern States, and indicates its evil effects. The message concludes as follows: "During the last ten years the General Government has violated the liberty of the citizens, overturned and created State Governments at will, and committed other flagrant violations of the Constitution. The crowning act in this course of usurpation and wrong is the attempt to stifle by the strong arm of military power the will of the people of Louisiana, expressed at the recent election. If the Government will but give us home rule, a revenue tariff, an honest and economical Administration, and a sound circulating medium, we shall not have long to wait for the return of peace and prosperity to all parts of the country and among all classes of citizens."

MESSAGE OF GOV. TAYLOR, OF WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14.—Gov. Taylor delivered a message to the Legislature to-day. After a brief introduction he says: "I do not wish to prejudge facts, but if authority exists in any branch of the Federal Government for what appears to be assumed by the recent proceedings in the State of Louisiana and in the extraordinary proposals of the Lieutenant General of the Army in his dispatch from New-Orleans, I believe the time has come for all of us to bury partisan spirit in a common effort for the preservation of our constitutional sovereignty and the inherited liberties of the American people."

ILLINOIS ON LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—In the Illinois House of Representatives to-day, the resolution passed last week by the Senate, condemning the action of the Government in Louisiana affairs, was tabled by a vote of 83 to 63.

CONFERENCE PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEES.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 14.—The sessions of the conference have been strictly private. It is stated to-night that the Committee of the Southern churches insisted that the deliverances of the Northern General Assembly are hindrances to closer fraternal relations between the two bodies, while the committee of the Northern Assembly urged that all obstacles had been removed by the action of previous Assemblies. The Southern committee then requested that it be recommended to the Northern Assemblies to make further expression, which was declined, and the conference ended. It is also stated that all the proceedings of the conference will shortly be given to the public.

THE CENTENNIAL.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14.—A concurrent resolution was offered in the Legislature to-day for the appointment of a committee to make suitable arrangements to secure a full and complete exhibition of all the products and industries of Kansas at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

COLD WEATHER IN THE NORTH-WEST.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Dispatches from all parts of the North-west report extremely cold weather. In some portions of Dakota it is reported that cattle are freezing to death, and great suffering is feared among the settlers on the borders of the Western States.

WASHINGTON.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE RAILROAD LOBBY.

THE AGENTS OF THE NORTHERN TEXAS AND ATLANTIC PACIFIC ROADS SEEKING THE APPROVAL OF THEIR BILLS—THE TARIFF BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The agents of the Northern Pacific, the Texas Pacific, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroads are now here, and working vigorously for their respective schemes. The bills are before subcommittees of the Senate Committee on Railroads, and the House Committee on Pacific Railroads. No one of the committees has yet taken action. The great effort of the roads is to get their schemes approved by the committees and reported to the two Houses. Till this advantage has been secured there is no need for their labors in other directions. The subcommittees will of course report the bills to the full committees, for it is always the rule that subcommittees shall be made up of friends of the measures given in charge to them. They will put the bills in the shape they think most likely to receive the approval of the full committees and of Congress. The Texas Pacific people are very confident that they will get a favorable report from the Pacific Railroads Committee of the House. The Atlantic and Pacific agents expect that the Committee on Territories will agree to their bill opening the Indian Territory, but they all confess privately to a good deal of doubt about securing final favorable action in Congress. They complain that members are timid, and find that the use of money for any enterprise is absolutely impossible. They fear the time of the session will all be consumed in debate on Louisiana, and the appropriation bills. The two-thirds vote of the House against subsidies is ruinous to their plans for any changes of votes from the roll-call, and that resolution will cast suspicion on those who change, as in the Pacific Mail case. There has been no very boisterous opposition to the railroad schemes, because it has not been supposed there was any possible chance of their success; but if the committees have the courage to present them favorably to the two Houses, the dormant opposition will at once be aroused, and will prove too strong for any of the projects. The message of the President asking for additional taxes is opportune in this respect, and, of itself, will be an overwhelming argument against subsidies. There is excellent reason to believe the whole strength of the Administration will, if necessary, be thrown against them.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The conference committee on the little tariff bill had a meeting to-day, with a view of reconciling the differences, but all efforts in that direction failed. There seems to be no prospect that an agreement will be reached on the bill. The principal points of difference are on the tax on sales of bullion and the tax on tobacco.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE STOWELL CASE.

The investigation before the Committee on Naval Affairs to-day was principally concerning money transactions between Representative Stowell and G. W. Graham, in connection with the political campaign in Stowell's Congressional district. The accounts show liberal expenditures for whisky, cigars, fire-works, canvassers, and processions. Graham was the political manager for Stowell, but subsequently preferred the charge against him of having sold a naval cadetship for $1,700, Graham asserting that he acted as Stowell's agent in the matter. Before the investigation concludes Stowell will testify in his own behalf, and endeavor to show that their money transactions had nothing whatever to do with the cadetship.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Julius Dickens as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at Stellacoom, Washington Territory, and Jose Joaquin De Emparanza as Consul of Spain at Key West, Fla.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: John Clarke, Associate Justice Supreme Court, Idaho; M. C. Hollister, Chief Justice Supreme Court, Idaho.

THE ARIZONA AND MEXICO BOUNDARY.

The House Appropriation Committee to-day agreed to insert in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill an item, urged by Delegate McCormick, of $24,000 for the survey of the boundary line between Arizona and Mexico.

CIVILIZING THE INDIANS.

A delegation from the Society of Friends were heard by the House Appropriation Committee to-day in advocacy of an appropriation of $50,000 for the civilization of the Indians of the Central Superintendency. The committee agreed to recommend it.

THE DISCHARGED NAVY-YARD EMPLOYES.

A delegation of five, representing some 500 men discharged from the Washington Navy-yard during the past year, appeared before the House Appropriation Committee this morning, and said they could indicate public work upon which all the men they represented might be usefully employed. They asserted that those discharged mechanics and laborers were now in a state of destitution, and argued that the interests, both of good government and of charity, demanded liberal appropriations for the navy-yards throughout the country. The committee referred the delegation to the Secretary of the Navy, and said they would give careful consideration to such estimates as he might deem proper, upon these representations, to submit.

THE TREASURY.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amounted to $400,992. The bank notes received for redemption amounted to $586,925. The following were the amounts of Customs receipts at the ports named for the week ending Dec. 9: Boston, $135,020; New-York, $1,938,235; Philadelphia, $112,355; Baltimore, $91,760. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $10,967,106; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $43,565,000; coin, including $28,683,300 in coin certificates, $71,998,065; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

CHANGES IN THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations have recommended the following changes in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill reported by them to-day: Increase the item for photo-lithographing back issues of patent drawings, &c., from $60,000 to $100,000, with a proviso that from and after July 1, 1876, the grade of Third Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office shall cease. Copies of the drawings being thus obtained and placed in every room, will, it is calculated, so facilitate business that the twenty-three Third Assistant Examiners now employed can be altogether dispensed with. Increase the House appropriation of $450,000 for dyes, paper, and stamps for the Internal Revenue Bureau to $500,000. Increase the appropriation for the San Francisco Mint operations $22,000, and for the Carson City Mint $43,000. This is done to enable them to prepare silver coinage to replace the fractional currency in accordance with the Finance bill recently enacted. An item of $7,500 is inserted for the Boise City Assay Office, and also $23,400 for expenses of the Utah Legislature, for which the House made no provision. The House section relating to Circuit Courts in Iowa is stricken out. The only other important amendments are the proposed change in the Bureau of Statistics into the Bureau of Commerce and Statistics, retaining the same clerical force, but heading it with a Commissioner salaried at $3,500 per year. No executive powers are to be granted to the new bureau, but it is to be charged with additional duties, consisting mainly in the collection of information and statistics concerning railroads and internal commerce.

WOMEN DOCTORS AND THE DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, in the Senate to-day, presented the memorial of Mary E. Speck, M. D., and Mary S. Parsons, M. D., stating that they were graduates of the Howard University, District of Columbia, and on account of their sex the Medical Society of the District, an organization chartered by Congress, refused them admission to membership in that society. They therefore ask that the charter of this society be amended so that they may not be excluded from it. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill with, sundry amendments, and gave notice that he would ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the bill on Monday next.

CUSTOMS LAWS.

The bill to provide for the revision of the law regulating the collection of the Customs duties, reported from the Finance Committee on Tuesday last, was taken up in the Senate to-day. The amendments of the committee were agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE VICKSBURG MASSACRE.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE—THOMAS RIGBY, JUDGE BROWN, ADJT. GEN. PACKER, AND GOV. AMES EXAMINED.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 14.—The Congressional Committee reached here last evening and resumed the investigation at 7 o'clock, continuing until near midnight. Thomas Rigby, President of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company, testified that on the day of the fight he heard a man who was intoxicated say he would take Crosby out of the Court-house and hang him that night, and he had then requested a prominent citizen to put Crosby in jail for safe keeping.

Judge Brown, of the Circuit Court, was examined during the remainder of the session. The principal points of his testimony were that when Crosby was forced to resign he had written to the Governor that an armed mob, several hundred strong, was in possession of the Court-house, that the Courts were powerless, and asking for help from abroad; that he had advised Crosby to make a satisfactory bond at the interview on Friday, and had believed Crosby was endeavoring to do this until he saw his card. He did not think there would have been bloodshed if the negroes had not attempted to enter the city with arms. He had offered to go out and induce them to turn back, but was informed by whites that if he displayed his possession of influence over the blacks it might exasperate some of the whites against him and endanger his own life; that he had told the citizens he would take a gun and join them in defending the city. He had never told Crosby to summon such a posse as he did summon. The one he brought was not a legal posse.

Judge Brown, in his testimony last night, said he left Vicksburg on a special train Wednesday night after the fight, at the request of prominent citizens, who thought his life might be endangered by remaining; got on the train which had no lights, at the machine shops.

Adjt. Gen. Packer testified to-day that the Governor ordered him to Vicksburg after Crosby's arrival. On Sunday he thought the matter would be peaceably settled by Crosby giving a new bond. That after finding the negroes were coming in he tried to get them back, as heretofore noted. After Crosby's arrest he had written his resignation, at Crosby's request, but never gave any advice in regard to it, but thought it was caused by intimidation, as he had heard McCardle say in the crowd if the United States troops were coming Crosby would be hanged. Don't think Crosby would have resigned, unless through fear. Under the law none of the militia officers in Vicksburg at that time were legally qualified as such. Thought Hall, colored, was the only one to be depended upon. Crosby never told him that he had ordered the country negroes to come in. Think the citizens were probably justified in using force to keep armed bodies of negroes out. Don't think if I had told the board that Crosby's resignation was invalid at the time he presented it that his or Crosby's life would have been safe in the excited state of feeling there.

Major Gibbs, Auditor of the State, was next examined in reference to the finances of the State. He promised to make a written statement for the use of the committee. He stated that the State tax on real estate in 1869 was one mill, and it is now fourteen mills. In Warren County it is double that.

Gov. Ames was examined at great length. He said when he returned last July he found numerous communications in reference to the troubles preceding the August election in Vicksburg, and asking for troops to preserve peace and prevent intimidation by armed bodies of whites; he asked for them, and the President declined, owing to the informality of the call. When Crosby came to him he told him, after consulting with the Attorney General, that he had authority to summon the power of the county to regain his office, and sent his Adjutant General to assist him; he regretted that the colored militia company was the only one he could depend on to assist Crosby; he thought the mistake Crosby made was in issuing his call surreptitiously, and in not putting himself at its head. The Adjutant, when he had returned from Vicksburg, told me if I sent Government troops to Vicksburg the White Leaguers would kill Crosby. The Governor stated that he believed the policy of the white line was, the Caucasians against the world, and that no negro should hold an office; that the blacks had a majority of from fifteen to twenty thousand in the State, and the White Leaguers proposed to overcome this by violence, as recently instanced in Warren County. The Governor was then cross-examined at great length, the principal points of which were that he came to the State as a commander in 1869, and concluded to settle here in December of that year. He was elected Senator the following January. If he had not been elected would probably have remained in the Army. One cause of his determination was formed from the fact that the blacks were living under a black code worse than slavery, and were deprived of all legal rights, and thought their freedom depended on the success of the Republican cause. He had signed his credentials as Senator himself as Provisional Governor. The State had not been admitted to the Union. That he had bought property; for two years had paid more taxes than some of those who were howling about him not being a tax-payer. He did not know that he bought property to quiet the clamor about his being a non-tax-payer. Such things had been suggested to him by friends. He might have been forced on these people like Gen. Grant was forced into the Presidency. Mr. Sullivan's Legislative Investigating Committee sat with closed doors because negroes would be afraid to testify in open room. The committee then adjourned to meet in Washington.

The committee left in the afternoon by way of Louisville.

THE MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 14.—A caucus of Republican members of the Legislature, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, was held here to-night. Two ballots have been taken up to this hour, (10:30 P. M.) On the first ballot Alexander Ramsey had 36, C. K. Davis 21, W. D. Washburn 15, and Horace Austen 11 votes. On the second ballot Mr. Austen gained one vote and Mr. Washburn lost one. The others remained as before. After the fourth ballot the caucus adjourned until to-morrow. The fourth ballot stood: For Ramsey, 40; Davis, 20; Wasburn, 14; Austin, 9; necessary to a choice, 42.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

SOCIALIST AND DEMOCRATIC WORKING MEN'S SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CLOSED.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The Police have closed all Socialist and Democratic working men's societies and trades unions in Frankfort.

SPAIN.

A GERMAN CORVETTE GONE TO DEMAND SATISFACTION OF THE CARLISTS.

SANTANDER, Jan. 14.—The German corvette Nautilus has gone to Zarauz to demand satisfaction of the Carlists for the outrage on the vessel Gustav.

INDIA.

ARREST OF THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA, AND OCCUPATION OF THE CITY BY BRITISH TROOPS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.—The British authorities have arrested the Guicowar of Baroda, Hindoostan, on the charge of instigating an attempt to poison Col. R. Phayre, the British political agent at that place. The city has been occupied by the troops, and the Viceroy of India has issued a proclamation announcing his temporary assumption of the administration of the Guicowar's dominions.

MASSACRE IN THE PACIFIC.

THE CREW OF THE CUTTER LAPWING OVERPOWERED AND KILLED BY NATIVES OF SANTA CRUZ ISLAND, AND THE VESSEL BURNED.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A report has been received from New-Zealand that the cutter Lapwing was recently attacked by the natives of Santa Cruz Island, her crew overpowered and massacred, and the vessel burned. The savages afterward attacked the British war-ship Sandfly, but were driven off.

ACHEEN.

A GENERAL ASSAULT BY THE DUTCH TROOPS AND CAPTURE OF NINE FORTS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A dispatch from Padang announces that the Dutch troops in Acheen have made a general assault on the works of the Acheenese and carried nine forts, with a loss of twenty-one killed and sixty-five wounded. The enemy lost 171 killed and a large number wounded.

CUBA.

DENIAL OF THE REPORTED INTENTION TO REMOVE CONCHA.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—A telegram received here from the Madrid Government denies the report of the proposed removal of Captain General Concha.

BANK ROBBERS.

DESCENT ON THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CARBONDALE, PENN.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 14.—A most daring and successful descent was made upon the First National Bank of Carbondale at 12:15 o'clock P. M. to-day while the Teller, G. D. Couch, and another clerk were absent at dinner, leaving the Cashier, James Stott, alone in the bank. Mr. Stott is quite an old and feeble man. Two men came in by a front door of the bank, and one of them asked for the change of a five-dollar bill. Mr. Stott stooped over to comply with the request, when one of the men grabbed him by the head, pinning it to the desk, and the other jumped over the counter and bound and gagged him. The robbers then hastily gathered up all the currency they could find, amounting to about ten thousand dollars, fortunately overlooking a package containing $15,000. They were disturbed by a woman coming to a front door, and retreated by a back door, crossing the river on the ice, and were seen to enter a sleigh, and drive off. It is thought, however, they did not go far before secreting themselves, and at 1:40 o'clock P. M. two men were arrested on suspicion. Mr Stott thinks they are the robbers, but cannot swear positively.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The National Woman's Suffrage Association met to-day in Lincoln Hall. Among its members are Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer, Mrs. Dr. Susan Edson, Mrs. Dr. Caroline B. Winslow, Mrs. Catharine F. Stebbins, Miss Phœbe Couzins, Mrs. Lavinia S. Dundore, Miss Carrie S. Burnham, Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier, M. D., and Mrs. Mary S. Davis.

The association being without a President owing to the death of Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presided, she being First Vice President. Mrs. Stanton, in her opening address, said: "Self-government is now the great subject that occupies the press and the people, and speeches and debates in Congress and State Legislatures. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans alike are proclaiming the inalienable rights of the people. At such a crisis it would seem that liberty-loving statesmen might be easily converted to the ideas of woman suffrage. They need adopt no new principle, only extend the rights they now demand for Louisiana to women."

Miss Anthony read a report of the proceedings of the association for the past year, showing a promising state of the cause generally.

Among the speakers was Mrs. Lilly Devereaux Blake. She did not like to see men doing women's work, which is the case at present all over the country, in printing offices, work-shops, and various official stations, both elective and appointive.

Miss Burnham, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Blake, of New-York, and Miss Couzins, of St. Louis, addressed one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Lincoln Hall, including many members of Congress.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Robert W. Shufeldt to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Department of the Navy; Robert C. Kirk to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth Ohio District.

Postmasters.—Edward Ward, at Gloversville, N. Y.; M. R. Wilcox, at Fairport, N. Y.; Lafayette Alfred, at Mexico, N. Y.; John Walker, at Aurora, Ind.; Edward S. Hussey, at Brazil, Ind.; A. G. Miller, at Galva, Ill.; N. H. Pratt, at Kewanee, Ill.; Charles Miller, at Brashear, La.: William F. Burgess, at Fairfield, Iowa; J. H. Howland, at Napa City, Cal.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF FROST.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 14.—Last night the mercury in thermometers all froze; small quantities of mercury in phials became congealed, and proof whisky placed out of doors froze solid in half an hour.

Four Chinamen, who left town at 4 P. M. on Tuesday, were found on Wednesday morning about half a mile from town frozen to death, and whisky which they had with them in small kegs was frozen solid.

A report from Phillipsburg, Montana, states that two Chinamen were frozen to death at that place.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 14.—The United States steamer Powhattan, having on board Rear Admiral Worden and staff, passed here at 2 P. M. for Lisbon, where she will receive Rear Admiral Case, now in command of the European station, and return. She was accompanied this far by Commodore Stevens and a party of friends from the Norfolk Navy-yard.

Gen. Barry, commandant, had the band paraded on the ramparts playing patriotic airs, and as the ship moved off the colors of the fort were dipped, and three rousing cheers given by the garrison, which were promptly responded to.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—1 A. M.—The low barometer on Wednesday night north of Eastern New-York has moved north-eastward over the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is followed by brisk and high north to west winds, falling temperature, and clear weather in the lake region, the Middle States, and New-England, except occasionally very light snow in the lower lake region. The pressure has diminished in the North-west, with low but rising temperature, winds backing to west or south, and generally clear weather. It has increased in the Southern States with falling temperature, north-west to north-east winds, and clear and partly cloudy weather. The Ohio River at Cincinnati and Louisville, and the Mississippi at Cairo and Memphis, have continued falling, but the former at Pittsburg has risen.

PROBABILITIES.

During Friday, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, high barometer, low temperature, north to east winds, and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with possibly occasional coast rains.

For the Ohio Valley and the upper lake region, high followed by falling barometer, low but rising temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, and winds shifting to easterly or southerly.

In the West Gulf States and Tennessee, high barometer, low temperature, north to east winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed in the former by falling barometer and rising temperature, and occasional coast rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, falling and low barometer, low but rising temperature, south-east to south-west winds, increasing cloudiness, and possibly snow in the two last sections.

For the lower lake region, Middle States, and New-England, rising and high barometer, low and falling temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather and westerly or northerly winds.

The Ohio River at and below Cincinnati, and the Mississippi at Cairo and Memphis will continue slowly falling, but the former at Pittsburg will rise somewhat.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	28°	30°	3:30 P. M.	31°	30°
6 A. M.	26°	31°	6 P. M.	30°	27°
9 A. M.	27°	29°	9 P. M.	26°	24°
12 M.	30°	29°	12 P. M.	24°	21°

Average temperature yesterday.......26⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......27¾°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Yesterday forenoon the extensive works of the Kinsley Iron and Machine Company at Canton, Mass., took fire from a spark of hot iron, and all the shops on the east side of the street were destroyed, including the rolling-mill and forge shops. The company employs from five to six hundred men, and is one of the largest in the country, outside of Pennsylvania. The works cover several acres of ground. The entire property is valued at $250,000, and the loss is placed at from $75,000 to $100,000. On the property destroyed there is an insurance for $34,500 in the following companies: The Liverpool and London and Globe, Queen, Lancashire, Scottish Commercial, Royal, Imperial; Phenix, American, Citizens', and Franklin, of Philadelphia; New-Hampshire, North American, Shoe and Leather, and Washington. In consequence of this fire, a large number of men are thrown out of employment.

The stores of A. J. Louschiere, J. & R. H. Fiddick, and H. H. Chandler, were burned at Galena, Ill., yesterday. The losses are estimated at $125,000. The following is the list of insurances: A. J. Louschiere, in the Phœnix, on stock, $4,500; German American, $2,000; North American, $2,500; Springfield, $4,500; Home, of Hartford, $1,500; London and Liverpool and Globe, $5,000; total, $20,000. J. & R. H. Fiddick, in the Phœnix, on stock and building, $6,500; German American, $5,000; Home, of Hartford, $12,500; Lancaster, $1,000; North America, $2,500; Ætna and Springfield, $7,000; total, $35,000. H. H. Chandler, in the German-American, on stock and building, $3,000; North British Mercantile, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; London and Liverpool, and Globe, $4,000; total, $12,000; other insurance, $18,300. The total insurance is $84,800.

At 11:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in Chester Kingsley's grocery store, Rutland, Vt., communicating to the Central House, adjoining. Thirty minutes after the first fire a second fire broke out on Centre street. The stove store of Ryan & Batcheler and the grocery and provision store of J. Hayward were on fire at the date of the dispatch.

Yesterday morning the hosiery mill of Robert Akin, situated in the town of Claverack, N. Y., took fire and was totally destroyed. Loss, $16,000; insured for $6,600 in the Ætna, of Hartford, Conn.; the Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, and the Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool.

The Cottage House, in East Greenwich, R. I., owned by Charles Garberg, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 8:20 last evening a fire occurred in the tailor shop of Samuel Marks, on the first floor of the two-story brick building No. 211 Bleecker street. It is supposed the fire was caused by an overheated flue. The damage done to stock and fixtures was about one thousand dollars.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Democratic caucus at Indianapolis, last night, nominated Judge McDonald for Senator on the second ballot. The vote stood: McDonald, 42; Holman, 33; J. D. Williams, 1; Voorhees, 1.

In the Democratic joint caucus, yesterday, for the United States Senatorial nomination in Pennsylvania, on the first ballot Wallace received 106 votes, Clymer 14, and Black 2.

The three-masted schooner Laura E. Messer, from Boston for Baltimore, went ashore on Sandy Point, Block Island, on Tuesday night. She lies well up on the point.

Gov. Dingley, of Maine, yesterday granted a reprieve of thirty days to Wagner, the Isle of Shoals murderer, who was to be hanged on the 29th of January.

The adjourned meeting of the corporation of the old Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company has been further adjourned for four weeks without action.

The proceedings to complete the sentence of outlawry against Louis Riel were taken in the Court of Queen's Bench, at Manitoba, Jan. 11, by the Sheriff.

Two of the persons injured in the railroad accident near Eaton, Ind., on Wednesday, died yesterday. Several others are reported in a critical condition.

The Episcopal Convention of the new Diocese of Ohio, last night, elected Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Jogger, of Philadelphia, Bishop, on the fourth ballot.

The cargo of the steamer Georgia, wrecked near Portland, was valued at about $5,500, and insured for $4,000 in Halifax offices.

Mr. Edward Jarkins, M. P., denies that he has resigned the office of Agent General for Canada in England.

Three bodies from the wreck of the brig Agnes Raymond, near Dover, have been picked up.

Frederick W. Tracy, City Treasurer of Boston, died last night.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE PROSECUTION.

MR. MOULTON'S EVIDENCE CONTINUED—FAMILIAR LETTERS READ—SHARP PASSAGES BETWEEN COUNSEL — A BILL TO EXTEND THE TERM OF THE COURT —INCIDENTS OF THE TRIAL.

The public interest in the Beecher case is utterly unexampled. In spite of the fact pointed out in THE TIMES that a ticket is only of service to the very earliest arrivals, applications are constantly being made for more tickets. The counsel are besieged for them, Judge Neilson is overwhelmed with nicely-written notes asking for them, and even the officials of the court, the blue-coated guardians of order, are popularly supposed, by some delusion special to the hour, to be always able to get one for a friend. The lawyers of Brooklyn have demanded and obtained permission to reserve for their own especial use the two front rows of the seats heretofore given to the early-comers. The press chairs are invaded by strangers, who have deluded the officers into admitting them on the plea of being connected with journalism. The most sacred arcana of justice, the very platform of the Judge himself, is overflowed by the human tide that has surged into the court-room; and if this is so when Frank Moulton is up, what will be the state of affairs when the witness chair is occupied by Mr. Beecher or by Theodore Tilton? Even now the coveted places inside the hall are only obtained by those who have special privileges or who come and get into line as early as 8 o'clock. There the poor fellows stand and shiver in the dark corridor of the Court-house, waiting, patiently waiting, for the happy hour when the doors will be opened and they can rush in. After swallowing a hasty cup of coffee, they hurry off to the dismal Court-house, and there become a part of the much-enduring phalanx which, wedged into a solid body, daily confronts the police guardians. And yet these patient men are not entirely disconsolate. Jokes are passed around which candor compels the historian to acknowledge owe their sole point to their being happy quotations from Mr. Beecher's numerous letters. Many of the persons present have innocent-looking pocket-books, which, on being opened, prove to be well furnished with these epistles, which have been cut out of journals and pasted on leaves.

The people to be envied are those who belong to Plymouth Church, and who have come to rally round their friend and Pastor. As soon as they enter they are taken in charge by a handsome and courteous old gentleman, whose button-hole is adorned with two enormous tea-roses, and who seems to be master of the ceremonies for the church people. He greets them warmly as they enter with cordial words and hearty hand-shakings, leads them up to Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, and then provides them with seats among the three rows of chairs devoted to Plymouth Church. These chairs are placed in rear of the table occupied by the counsel on both sides. In the centre of the front row is Mr. Beecher, with his wife upon his left hand. His sons are sometimes with him, and sometimes their places are taken by brother clergymen or by personal friends. Yesterday the place of honor on his right hand was occupied by Jackson S. Schultz, who listened to the sparring matches between Judge Fullerton and Mr. Evarts with the keenest interest. He seemed to enjoy himself very much, indeed, and his jolly rubicund visage was lighted up by frequent smiles. Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Fields occupy precisely the same position as on former days, but do not now attract much attention, the public interest centreing very much on the lawyers and the parties to the suit.

It was noticeable yesterday that Mr. Beecher listened with the gravest, sternest attention to Mr. Moulton's evidence. On the previous day he had been careless and abstracted, and had given but little heed to what was passing, sitting with his head thrown back, his forefinger meditatively on his lips, his thoughts being evidently far away. But yesterday he seemed in a more earnest mood. His head was erect, his eyes fixed upon the witness, and his features contracted to a frown. If his face relaxed it was only when his wife bent over and whispered something to him, or when he was addressed by some friend sitting immediately behind him. There was some comment upon this among the audience during recess. When the court adjourned, and the great stream of people began to flow out into the corridor, it was unpleasant to remark that the character of the persons there had changed since the morning. At 11 o'clock the throngs in the corridor were unmistakably gentlemen, merchants, and professional men. At 4 o'clock, after adjournment, these were gone, and their places had been taken by a rough element, quite capable of picking pockets. As the corridor is excessively narrow, the crowd very great, and the light rather dim, the opportunities presented for successful larceny are considerable, and the Police will do the public service if they make a note of these facts. More particularly were these loafers prominent toward the end of the corridor near the door by which the jurymen retire. Over this door there is a large transom window, and on one occasion during the afternoon, when Mr. Moulton had excited merriment among the audience, this was pushed open and the friends outside joined their sweet voice to the applause, which was promptly repressed by the authorities. Justice should here be rendered to the patience and firmness of Judge Neilson, who has preserved most excellent order. Audiences are invariably prompt to seize the least occasion for an indecorous laugh, though it is sometimes hard to see what there is to laugh at, and the audience present in the Court-house has not been an exception to this rule. The kindly sensible remonstrances of Judge Neilson have mitigated this folly, and would suppress it if such a thing were possible. But experience has proved that it is not, and that an audience at a trial cannot be restrained from expressing its feelings even where such display is both discourteous and partisan.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S WORK.

The proceedings of the court opened very punctually at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Moulton's testimony was continued, Mr. Fullerton examining. As the numerous letters interchanged between Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton were read, they were handed to Mr. Moulton by Mr. Fullerton, who scrutinized them attentively, to be afterward passed to the lawyers for the defendant. Mr. Moulton's manner throughout the examination was cool and collected, and his familiarity with all the details of the case, wonderful. Twice only the least particle of animus was shown by the witness, when somewhat pushed by the opposite counsel, he replied when asked what Mr. Beecher did on a certain occasion, that "he had wept as usual," and, at another time, when some publication was about being made that "he (Mr. Beecher) gave way to his feelings, which he generally did." The first letter read was the one sent by Mr. Tilton, Dec. 26, 1870, which was a peremptory demand on Mr. Beecher that he should immediately cease from the ministry of Plymouth Church and quit Brooklyn, for reasons which were explicitly understood. Then followed what is known as the letter of recantation of Mrs. Tilton, of Dec. 30, in which she states that through importunity and sickness she had written a letter inculpating Mr. Beecher which she regrets, and recalls. Immediately after this was given the letter written on the same day from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, in which she tells him of the writing of the recantation letter, which document was, she states, dictated by Mr. Beecher, and "designed to vindicate Mr. Beecher against all other persons save only yourself."

A letter from Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Moulton was next read, where she requests Mr. Moulton to return her the letter dictated by Mr. Beecher, and also the one to Mr. Moulton, "as they ought both to be destroyed." During the reading of these letters and subsequent ones, the extreme intimacy existing between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton was made strongly manifest. Just at this point, when Mr. Moulton, interrogated by Mr. Fullerton, was about describing the meeting with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton at his own house concerning a letter of Mrs. Morse's, quite an argument took place in regard to the rules of evidence, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Beach participating, the latter deprecating the interruption. The question sprung was, whether a sentence in the letter or the whole of the letter should be read. Mrs. Morse's letter stated that Mr. Tilton had made statements, the following sentence being the important one, to wit: "I know the publicity that he (Tilton) has given to this recent and most crushing of all troubles, is what is taking the life out of her (Mrs. Tilton.) I know of twelve persons whom he has told." Mr. Beecher, the witness said, had declared to him "that Mrs. Morse was a dangerous woman." After a long dispute over the admittance of the whole letter, the one from Mrs. Morse to Mr. Beecher was read. The conclusion of the letter stated that Mrs. Tilton was in actual want. In conversation with Mr. Beecher Mr. Moulton testified that Mr. Tilton was not in want, having money with his firm to his credit. Afterward, in conversation with Mr. Tilton as to the number of persons he had told his story to, Mr. Tilton stated that he had not told it to twelve persons. Two parties only were mentioned as having been the recipients of Mr. Tilton's story, Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Bradshaw. Mrs. Morse, being a dangerous woman in Mr. Beecher's estimation, had to have a kindly letter sent to her. This letter was produced, where both Mr. and Mrs. Beecher are of a mind "to leave to time the rectification of all the wrongs, whether they prove real or imaginary." Mr. Tilton's letter to Mr. Moulton, expressing his feelings toward Mr. Beecher, was then produced, (Feb. 7, 1871,) in which he says he bears no malice to Mr. Beecher. After this came the very strong letter of Feb. 7, 1871, in which the defendant writes: "Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one has He ever given the opportunity and the wisdom so to serve me as you (Moulton) have done." Mr. Fullerton's readings of the letters were very impressive, given as they were with no striving for effect. Mr. Beecher's letter to Mrs. Tilton followed, in which is the sentence, "He (Moulton) will be as true a friend to your honor and happiness as a brother could be to a sister's." Mrs. Tilton's letter to Mr. Beecher followed, in which she says, "Spring has come"—perhaps the best known of Mrs. Tilton's letters. Here a short wrangle took place in regard to the envelopes of the letters. The reply to this letter was the one in which Mr. Beecher expresses the comfort he would receive if she could send him now and then a letter of "true inwardness." The much-talked-of letter known as the "nest-hiding" one was next made public. Here an amusing incident occurred, showing the acumen of the learned counsel on either side. In reading this letter, Mr. Fullerton gave "large," for "larger," and was corrected by the defendants, whereupon Mr. Fullerton said that "nest-hiding" was underscored, and had a mark of interrogation after it. Mr. Tilton's poem, "Sir Marmaduke's Musings," was read by Mr. Fullerton, and created some sensation. Mr. Moulton stated that Mr. Beecher was alarmed at its production.

It was now 1 o'clock, and the court took a recess until 2. In the afternoon Mr. Moulton was again on the stand. The first letter now produced was the one referring to the dropping of Mr. Tilton from Plymouth Church—which brought out a letter from the defendant deprecating it. Mr. Beecher's going to New-Haven to lecture, and his meeting with Mr. Tilton, was the cause of another letter, in which Mr. Beecher informs Mr. Moulton of the difficulties of his position, and how it had been a great year of sorrow to him; how, with his church, his book, the *Life of Christ*, his newspaper, all calling his attention, he had to seem calm and indifferent. Several minor letters were read, and then the Woodhull matter was reached. The card of Mrs. Woodhull in the *World* was read. Moulton had seen Mrs. Woodhull once or twice before Mr. Beecher sent him to her. Then followed the publication of Woodhull & Claflin. The witness stated that it was with Mr. Beecher a question "what to do?" Mr. Moulton suggested "that silence would kill the story." When Mr. Moulton saw Mrs. Woodhull he tried to convince her of the impossibility of the stories against Mr. Beecher, and said that when closely pushed by friends he had denied "outright that he [Mr. Beecher] was an impure man," and also that Mr. Beecher thanked him for that expression. The question of how Mr. Tilton went to see Mrs. Woodhull was raised, when the witness said that Mr. Tilton only went to see Mrs. Woodhull to protect his wife. Mr. Tilton's idea of a statement when apparently unable to hide his secret longer, was introduced. The proposition, too, that Mr. Beecher should leave his pulpit and take to newspaper life, was told, which was discountenanced by Mr. Moulton. Some very sharp interchanges took place, with considerable acrimony, between the learned counsel, during the afternoon, and for the first time Judge Neilson seemed to lose that equanimity which he has so far shown.

One very marked incident recalling the memory of the witness was that when, having some memoranda in regard to Mr. Beecher's intended resignation, and being deprived of these notes, which he wanted to read, the witness gave with fluency the sketch of Mr. Beecher's written resignation.

It was now almost 4 o'clock, when the court adjourned. As it was manifest that with but four hours a day of actual work, at the slow rate this intricate case is proceeding weeks must elapse before its conclusion, a bill, by consent of both parties, is in course of preparation to extend the term of the Brooklyn City Court, so as to enable the case to come to a conclusion. The City Court is invested with all the authority of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the City of New-York, and the Judges have the power to extend the term.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court opened promptly at 11 o'clock, and the jury having answered to their names Mr. Moulton was called to the stand, and his direct examination was resumed by Mr. Fullerton, as follows:

Q.—Mr. Moulton, in your evidence yesterday you spoke of a letter dated Dec. 26, 1870, written by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher, and of which Mr. Bowen was the carrier. Look at that paper I now show you, and say whether it is the letter to which you then referred? A.—Yes, Sir.

The letter was handed to Mr. Porter, and afterward read by Mr. Fullerton as follows:

Dec. 26, 1870, Brooklyn.

HENRY WARD BEECHER—*Sir:* I demand that for reasons which you explicitly understand you immediately cease from the ministry of Plymouth Church, and that you quit the City of Brooklyn as a resident.

(Signed,) THEODORE TILTON.

Q.—And you also spoke of the letter of Mrs. Tilton to her husband on the night of the 30th of December, which you showed to Mr. Beecher, or read to Mr. Beecher. Look at that letter I show you, and say whether it is the one to which you referred? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, you also spoke of a letter yesterday which you obtained from Mr. Beecher, and which the night before he had got from Mrs. Tilton. Look at the paper I now show you, whether that is the paper to which you then referred? A.—That is the paper, Sir.

MRS. TILTON'S LETTERS.

Mr. Fullerton read the following letter under the date of Dec. 30, 1870:

Wearied with importunity and weakened by sickness, I gave a letter inculpating my friend, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, under assurances that that would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. That letter I now revoke. I was persuaded to it, almost forced, when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it, and recall all its statements.

E. R. TILTON.

I desire to say explicitly, that Mr. Beecher has never offered me any improper solicitations, but has always treated me in a manner becoming the character of a Christian gentleman.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

Under the same date, Dec. 30, 1870, he read the following letter:

MIDNIGHT.

MY DEAR HUSBAND: I desire to leave with you before going to sleep a statement that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher called upon me this evening and asked me if I would defend him against any accusations in a council of ministers, and I replied solemnly that I would in case the accuser was any other than my husband. He dictated the letter which I copied as my own to be used by him against any other accuser than my husband.

This letter was designed to vindicate Mr. Beecher against all other persons save only my husband. I was ready to give him this letter because he said that upon that matter the letter in your hands addressed to him, dated Dec. 29, had struck him dead and ended his usefulness. You and I both are pledged to do our best to avoid publicity. God send a speedy end to all further anxieties.

Affectionately, ELIZABETH.

Q.—Do you remember now anything that occurred, Mr. Moulton, when you read to Mr. Beecher that last letter? A.—He seemed surprised; that is all.

Q.—Did he say anything? A.—He thought it strange that Elizabeth should have imparted such information to her husband; he said that.

Q.—I now show you exhibit No. 1, which was put in evidence yesterday, and ask you if that was read at the same time as the reading of the last letter? A.—The letter which I now see was read to him at the same time.

Mr. Evarts—What is that?

Mr. Fullerton read as follows:

MRS. TILTON'S LETTER TO MOULTON.

SATURDAY MORNING.

MY DEAR FRIEND FRANK: I want you to do me the greatest possible favor. My letter which you have, and the one I gave Mr. Beecher at his dictation, last evening, ought both to be destroyed. Please bring both to me, and I will burn them. Show this to Theodore and Mr. Beecher; they will see the propriety of this request. Yours truly, E. R. TILTON.

Q.—Your attention was called yesterday, at the close of your examination, to an interview with Mr. Beecher at your house, some time in January, 1871—was there another meeting of the same parties at your house during that month? A.—I do not remember, Sir, just at the present moment. I think there were several. I think there were two meetings in that month.

Q.—Are you able to state what occurred at the next one in order—I refer to one particularly when Mr. Beecher brought some letters and delivered them to you? A.—There was. I do not recall the date. I think about Jan. 27.

Q.—Of 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

A CONSULTATION ABOUT MRS. MORSE'S LETTER.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—There was a consultation between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton and myself with regard to a letter of Mrs. Morse, which Mrs. Morse has sent to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Where was that meeting? A.—It was at my house in Clinton street.

Q.—And how was it brought about? A.—It was brought about by a statement in the letter itself. The letter was brought to me first by Mr. Beecher, and it contained a statement that Theodore—

Mr. Evarts—No matter about that; it speaks for itself—the letter.

Witness—In consequence of the statement in the letter I thought it necessary to have Mr. Beecher see Mr. Tilton, and they did meet, and the statement that the letter contained was read to Mr. Tilton, and he indignantly denied it.

Mr. Evarts—What took place?

Mr. Fullerton—He is telling what took place.

Mr. Evarts—It may have happened when Mr. Beecher was not there.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not think the statement was read to Mr. Beecher when Mr. Beecher was not there.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Mr. Tilton then.

Witness—Mr. Tilton denied the statement that the letter contained.

Mr. Fullerton—Was this when Mr. Beecher was there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We are entitled to have a statement of what each party said.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not necessary to state that, Mr. Evarts, because, of course, I am going to do it; it is in my branch of the case.

A TILT BETWEEN COUNSEL.

Mr. Evarts—I do not like your way of doing it.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not care whether you like it or not.

Mr. Evarts—I only ask that the rules of evidence shall be observed. I won't interrupt so long as that is done, no matter what the evidence may be.

The Court—When they were both present the witness can give what was said.

Mr. Evarts—As a conversation, but not characterized by the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—He has not characterized it.

Mr. Evarts—He said "indignantly."

Mr. Fullerton—He had a right to use that.

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps so, but let him give the conversation first.

Mr. Beach—Let us see whether we are in error.

The Court—I do not think you are.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, these interruptions, these reflections upon the propriety and the accuracy of the statements made by the witness on our examination, may have, perhaps, an unfortunate influence, and I do not wish any such impression to be entertained. The witness stated that there was a letter produced; that an extract was read from that letter in the presence of Tilton and Beecher and this witness, and that Mr. Tilton denied the truth of the extract. Does your Honor hold that that is not competent and regular evidence?

The Court—Not at all; the primary duty, of course, is to give the conversation; it naturally may appear, and perhaps should appear, whether it was a gentle, friendly conversation or otherwise.

Mr. Beach—Undoubtedly. We intend to give that information, but the fact that that paragraph was read from that letter, and was denied by Mr. Tilton, is competent to be given in evidence.

The Court—I do not think that was objected to.

Mr. Evarts—We will see. It is perfectly competent for them to say that that extract which I now read was read to Mr. Tilton and he denied it. It is not competent to say that an unnamed extract of the letter was read and he denied it. What occurred in the actual collision of minds between these parties is to be spread before the jury as it occurred, and the occurrence was not the reading of an unnamed part of a letter, but the reading of an actual part of a letter which we now want read, and then we will take what Mr. Tilton said about it.

The Court—It is a question about the order of proof; there is really no disagreement between you.

Mr. Evarts—No disagreement that the occurrence between the parties shall be given, and it is no answer, when I object to their coming somewhat short of and different from that, that they intend afterward to give what they have a right to give.

The Court—You say the circumstances of the conversation and the extract denied must come in together?

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly, but we cannot put them both in at once.

Mr. Evarts—We have heard that before.

Mr. Fullerton—You will hear it again. Your interruptions won't deter me from putting in my evidence, in the usual course of business.

Mr. Evarts—Why don't you do it first?

Mr. Fullerton—Because I don't choose to. I will first take my own way, provided I am within the rules of evidence. If my evidence will gain more force by being put in certain order, I am entitled so to proceed, and I don't want to be interrupted. [Laughter.]

The Court—I perceive on the part of the audience a disposition to interrupt the proceedings. I think the reporters should set a better example.

Q.—Tell whether the letter I now hand to you is the letter to which you referred in your last answer (letter handed to witness)? A.—That's the letter.

Q.—That's the letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—If it please your Honor, this letter, we take it, is in the handwriting of Mrs. Morse, the mother of Mrs. Tilton, to Mr. Beecher, which, as I understand, was brought by Mr. Beecher, who was present at this interview, and some portion of it was then read to Mr. Tilton, which is the point of the present examination. Now this letter of Mrs. Morse's is no evidence against Mr. Beecher. That, I take it, we understand; but so far as it furnishes a part of the interview between the parties, it forms a part of what is evidence. I don't understand that it is now offered in any other way.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer it in evidence to be used for any purpose that is proper.

Mr. Evarts—I object to it.

The Court—It can only be proper if it can be recognized as a part of that interview and conversation.

Mr. Fullerton—It is impossible, if your Honor please, to show the appropriateness of this letter, without referring to this conversation. I might state, however, in general terms it refers to this difficulty between these parties, and consequently becomes a part of the *res gestæ*.

Mr. Evarts here interrupted, but his observation was inaudible.

Mr. Fullerton—Don't interrupt. This letter becomes important as being the production of Mrs. Morse sent by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton, and referring to this difficulty, the letter having been handed by him to Mr. Moulton, and the conversation which ensued shows the propriety of introducing the whole letter in evidence in this case.

The Court—I think when the examination closes we may better see the force of it.

Mr. Evarts—I reserve my point.

EXAMINATION OF THE WITNESS RESUMED.

Q.—In the first place, Mr. Moulton, I will ask you to point out to me that part of the letter, (letter handed to witness,) particularly that paragraph in the letter which made it necessary, in your judgment as you state, to send for Mr. Tilton, in order that his attention might be called to it? A.—Do you wish me to mark it?

Q.—Yes, mark it so that I can read it in evidence. A.—It is marked.

Q.—Have you now marked that paragraph being read? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Before reading it I want you to tell me, to state the conversation that occurred between you and Mr. Beecher before sending for Mr. Tilton, and also that which occurred after Mr. Tilton arrived there? A.—Mr. Beecher brought me that letter from Mrs. Morse, and he said to me, "Here is a letter from Mrs. Morse which I would like to have you read," and I read it, and read the statement which I have marked as well as the balance of the letter, and I said to Mr. Beecher, "I am sure that this cannot be true; in my opinion I am sure that it cannot be true."

Q.—What did you refer to? A.—That statement in regard to Theodore Tilton.

Q.—The statement that you have marked? A.—Yes, Sir. And I said "There is a sentence in the letter which I know to be untrue, and I judge that the statement in regard to Mr. Tilton is quite as untruthful as that, but we can go to Theodore and find out from him directly if he has done that, and if he has done that he has done a wrong." I offered to send for Theodore that day or subsequently. Theodore came to the interview between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Morse on that subject, and he did there deny it.

Q.—He made the denial that you have referred to? A.—He said it was not true that he had told twelve persons, and he said who he had told.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He told Mr. Beecher who he had told, and said he did not tell twelve persons.

THAT CLAUSE IN THE LETTER.

Mr. Fullerton—I now read the extract from the letter. The extract I refer to is: "I know of twelve persons whom he told." Now, your Honor will perceive that without the context it has no meaning.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, what we would like to have definitely is the passage in this letter that was shown to Mr. Tilton, and that he denied.

Mr. Fullerton—I have read that.

The Court—As I understand, that is the clause which Mr. Fullerton has just read.

Mr. Evarts—I have not heard the witness say that that is the clause.

Mr. Fullerton—That is because you have not listened.

Mr. Evarts—I wish the witness would read that clause in the letter which was denied.

The Court—Very well; the witness will do so.

The Witness—"I know the publicity that he has given to this matter is the most crushing of all troubles, and is what is taking the life out of her. I know of twelve persons whom he has told." "I know of twelve persons whom he has told" is the clause that Mr. Tilton denied.

Mr. Evarts—That is the part that was read.

Mr. Fullerton—The whole letter was read.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor has decided that we are entitled to the passage in the letter that was read to Mr. Tilton before he denied it.

The Court—You have the clause and the denial. They must both be taken together.

Mr. Evarts—I have not heard the clause of the letter yet.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not my fault.

The Court—I understand the witness has read the clause in question.

Mr. Evarts—I have not so understood it. The witness says that is the clause Mr. Tilton denied. I want the clause that was read to him before his denial.

Mr. Fullerton—The witness has stated that that is the clause which he read to him, and the clause which he denied.

Mr. Evarts—We want what was read before his denial.

The Witness—The whole letter was read before his denial. The specific allegation of the letter that he denied was "I know of twelve persons whom he has told."

EXAMINATION OF MR. MOULTON CONTINUED.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—In making that denial, what did he say? A.—He told Mr. Beecher that it was not true. He said that it was not true that he told twelve persons, and he mentioned to Mr. Beecher the names of the parties whom he had told. I remember Oliver Johnson's name was one mentioned.

Mr. Evarts—We are entitled to the whole of the letter.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—Any one else? A.—I think Mrs. Bradshaw.

Q.—Any one else? A.—I do not remember.

MRS. MORSE A DANGEROUS WOMAN.

Q.—What other conversation was had at that time? A.—Mr. Tilton said to Mr. Beecher that Mrs. Morse was a dangerous woman—a woman liable to go down to Plymouth Church at any time and denounce his relations with her daughter, and that that letter ought to be carefully answered; that the answer ought to be well considered; that it ought to be as kind as it could possibly be made; and the answer was written by Mr. Beecher, and submitted to Mr. Tilton at that interview, I think. At all events, it was submitted to Mr. Tilton and to me.

Q.—Did anything else occur? A.—Not that I remember particularly.

Mr. Fullerton—I now offer the letter in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—We object to it as evidence against Mr. Beecher, otherwise than as forming part of the interview.

Mr. Fullerton—We hold, if your Honor please, that the bringing of that letter to Mr. Moulton, his sending for Mr. Tilton, and the conversation which followed, render the letter evidence in this cause as part of the *res gestæ*. I want now to show that there was no denial of the allegation in that letter.

The Court—You had better go through with your proof first.

Mr. Fullerton—I am through.

The Court—Nothing that Mrs. Morse writes can be evidence in this case. The question is what occurred in this interview that will make it evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—In that conversation was there any denial by Mr. Beecher of any allegation contained in that letter. A.—No, Sir; no denial.

Mr. Evarts—I object to the form of the question. What took place?

Mr. Fullerton—That is just what took place.

Mr. Evarts—There is nothing to deny that I can see. If he said anything about the letter, or anything was said to him about the letter, we have a right to hear it.

The Court—It ought to be given.

Mr. Fullerton—What reply, if any, did Mr. Beecher make to the suggestion of Mr. Tilton that Mrs. Morse was a dangerous woman? A.—He agreed to it.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said he knew Mrs. Morse was a dangerous woman. He had told me so before.

Q.—Was that subsequent to Dec. 30-1870? A.—I do not remember. Yes, it was subsequent to the 30th.

IS THE LETTER EVIDENCE?

Mr. Fullerton—I think if your Honor will read this letter you will see that it is plainly evidence in this case.

Mr. Beach—I do not suppose that the question arises here as to the extent and effect of this letter as evidence. That it is made evidence in the cause by the testimony of the witness, it seems to me, is perfectly clear. Mr. Beecher brings this paper to Mr. Moulton, and consults with him about it. Mr. Tilton is called into the consultation, and Mr. Beecher, through Mr. Moulton, submits the letter to Mr. Tilton. They confer about it, and about all its terms and statements. They consult as to the proper mode of answering it, and after comparing views agree upon an answer. Can there be any doubt that that is so far an adoption of the letter, and forms part of the controversy in which these parties were engaged, so as to render it admissible in evidence for the purpose of explaining the acts and declarations of the parties, to be submitted to the jury as the subject matter of that interview under the consultation then had between them? It is true that the statement of Mrs. Morse, uncorroborated and unadopted, either by the specific admission, or by the equally clear and conclusive acts of Mr. Beecher, would not be any evidence against him; but he brings this paper, submits it all, with its contents, to the consideration of the two parties who were engaged in consultation with him, and, without any definite denial, adopts it in toto, and prepares an answer, which I suppose we may submit to your Honor. That is one transaction in regard to one subject matter closely linked with the issue between these parties, bearing directly upon the subject matter of the controversy between them. Suppose, Sir, that, instead of a written letter, Mrs. Morse had been present at that interview and made those declarations in the presence of Mr. Beecher, and he heard them without a word of denial, and he then made an answer such as is contained in the responsive letter which he wrote to this of Mrs. Morse, would there be any doubt—if Mrs. Morse had been speaking, instead of writing the letter she did, and said to Mr. Beecher personally what she wrote bearing upon the subject matter of this controversy—that it would be competent in evidence?

The Court—There is no doubt of that.

Mr. Beach—Very well, that is precisely what we contend.

The Court—The responsive letter to which you refer is not, however, before us.

MR. BEACH CONTINUES TO ARGUE IN FAVOR OF THE ADMISSION OF THE LETTER.

Mr. Beach—Oh, your Honor, but the statement in the letter was produced by Mr. Beecher, read in his presence, and submitted to in silence without any denial. Suppose, Sir, that that letter had contained an allegation against Mr. Beecher that he had sexual intercourse with the wife of Mr. Tilton, and he does not deny it. Is not that statement evidence, Sir? Upon what principle of law will it be excluded? If a party hears an allegation to his prejudice in regard to a material matter in controversy, and fails to resent the allegation, is it to be said that it is not competent evidence against him? Is it not a clear and unequivocal admission? Silence under such circumstances is confession. Silence is an adoption of the allegation made, when a party is called upon by every interest dear to him to speak, and that is just the condition of this evidence. I assume for a moment that in that letter there is a clear imputation of guilt as against Mr. Beecher. If that be so, and under the evidence of witnesses he failed to deny or explain, and submits silently to that imputation, is it to be said that this is not evidence, and does it make any difference that the charge is presented against him in the form of a written record instead of a parol accusation? Surely no distinction in principle can be drawn from the two examples. And if in this letter material statements of Mrs. Morse are made which are untrue, it was the interest of Mr. Beecher to deny and resent them. If he failed to do it he acknowledged their truth. At any rate, it is a matter to be submitted to the jury under all the circumstances of the evidence. And if your Honor will be kind enough to send for the authority, if you are in doubt, the case of the People vs. Kelley, 55th New-York, is said to be analagous.

Judge Neilson—I can well understand the principles you invoke, and well understand that if Mrs. Morse was present and speaking, made such a charge in conversation, it would be the defendant's interest to deny it.

Mr. Beach—Then it seems to me, your Honor, that you admit the principle.

Mr. Evarts in a low voice was understood to ask what principle was admitted.

Mr. Beach—I was suggesting to his Honor that if he conceives that Mr. Beecher would have been glad to answer a parole declaration in regard to a matter material to himself, that no distinction can be drawn as between that parole and the written statement or a conversation. I am entirely at a loss to see the discrimination in principles between the two examples. The reason and the rule is that the matter is brought to the attention of the party interested, which demands from him an answer, under circumstances calling upon him for explanation or denial if any of the allegations contained in the letter of Mrs. Morse were untrue. It was a matter of common interest to the parties then assembled—two of them at least. It was a matter about which they were consulting; it was a matter about which they mutually devised an answer, and if Mr. Beecher failed upon that occasion to make any proper explanation or denial, or if he did qualify or affect by anything which he said on that occasion in regard to the declarations in that letter, why, of course, that must be evidence, and that letter, or the explanation or denial, must be evidence either in his favor or against him.

Judge Neilson—The obligation to make on the subject an oral denial or explanation is perhaps quite modified by the general purpose of making a written statement. The conference being had about the spirit and tone and character with which that answer should be framed, and I learn from the argument generally that some answer was made.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—And when you purpose to make a written answer to the letter, I think it supersedes, in a great degree, the duty of making an answer orally.

Mr. Beach—We purpose to give the answer, but we can't give them both at once.

Mr. Evarts—Our objection was not such as to preclude that matter. I simply stated that the evidence against Mr. Beecher, except so far as it was made evidence by what occurred at the time, is not admissable.

Judge Neilson—We all agree to that.

Mr. Beach—The difficulty is, the point went much further.

Mr. Fullerton—I will read it in evidence now.

Mr. Evarts—Notice, it is admitted only for that purpose.

Judge Neilson—That unties the gordian knot.

Mr. Fullerton then read the following letter:

MRS. MORSE TO MR. BEECHER.

MR. BEECHER: As you have not seen fit to pay any attention to the request I left at your house over two weeks since, I will take this method to inform you of the state of things in Livingston street. The remark you made to me at your own door was an enigma at the time, and every day adds to the mystery, "Mrs. Beecher has adopted the child." "What child?" I asked. You replied "Elizabeth."

Now, I ask what earthly sense was there in that remark? "Neither Mrs. B., yourself, nor I can have done anything to ameliorate her condition. She has been for the last three weeks with one very indifferent girl. T. has sent ——— with the others away, leaving my sick and distracted child to care for all four children night and day, without fire in the furnace or anything like comfort or nourisment [sic] in the house. She has not seen any one. He says, "She is mourning for *her sin*." If this be so, one twenty-four hours under his shot, I think, is enough to atone for a lifelong sin, however heinious. I know that any change in his affairs would bring more trouble upon her and more suffering. I did not think for a moment when I asked Mrs. B. as to your call there, supposing she knew it, of course, as she said you would not go there without her.

I was inocent [sic] of making any misunderstanding if there was any; you say, keep quiet. I have all through her married life done so, and we now see our eror. It has brought him to destruction, made me utterly miserable, turned me from a comfortable home, and brought his own family to beggary. I don't believe if his honest debts were paid he would have enough to buy their breakfast. This she could endure and thrive under, but the publicity he has given to this recent and most *crushing of all trouble* is what's taken the life out of her. I know of twelve persons whom he has told, and they in turn have told others. I had thought we had as much as we could live under from his neglect and ungovernable temper. But this is the death-blow to us both, and I doubt not Florence has hers. Do you know when I hear of you cracking your jokes from Sunday to Sunday, and think of the misery you have brought upon us, I think with the Psalmist: "There is no God." Admitting all he says to be the invention of his half-drunken brain, still the effect upon us is the same, for all he's told believe it. Now he's nothing to do, he makes a target of her night and day. I am driven to this extremity: to pray for her release from all suffering by God's taking her himself, for if there's a heaven I know she'll go there.

The last time she was in this house she said: "Here I feel I have no home, but on the other side I know I shall be more than welcome." Oh, my precious child! how my heart bleeds over you in thinking of your sufferings. Can you do anything in the matter?

Must she live in this suffering condition of mind and body with no aleviation?

You or any one else who advises her to live with him when he is doing all he can to kill her by slow torture is anything but a friend.

I don't know if you can understand a sentence I've written, but I'm relieved somewhat by writing. The children are kept from me, and I have not seen my dieing child but once since her return from this house.

I thought the least you could do was to put your name to a paper to help reinstate my brother (in the Custom-house.) Elizabeth was as disappointed as myself. He is still without employment, with a sick wife and five children to feed, behind with rent, and everything else behindhand.

If your wife has adopted Lib or you sympathize with her, I pray you do something for her relief before it is too late. He swears so soon as her breath leaves her body he will make this whole thing public, and this prospect, I think, is one thing which keeps her living. I know of no other. She's without nourisment for one in her state, and in want—actual want. They would both deny it no doubt, but it's true.

To the Witness—Now, Mr. Moulton, is that all of the letter. I see there is no signature to it? A.—All that I had of it.

Q.—It is all that Mr. Beecher brought? A.—I believe it to be all that he brought; yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, was there any other or further conversation in reference to the contents of this letter at this time? A.—Yes, Sir; I said to Mr. Beecher when he brought the letter "that I knew that the allegation as to their being in want was untrue. I said I knew Mr. Tilton has a balance with our firm." Mr. Beecher said it was useless for him to undertake to live if this story was going from mouth to mouth. He wanted to be satisfied that Tilton had not stated, as that letter says he did, the fact to twelve persons. I tried to comfort him by saying—I said to him, "Mr. Beecher you may rest assured that it is untrue, I know all that Mr. Tilton told about it; I know, for he has told me to whom he has told the story; that is all there is of it. You need not be anxious about it, in my opinion." Then I sent for Mr. Tilton that day.

WHAT WAS SAID.

Mr. Fullerton—At the meeting between yourself and Mr. Beecher what else was said in regard to the contents of this letter about the charges brought by Mrs. Morse? A.—There was nothing said about the charges.

Q.—What conversation was had? A.—Mr. Tilton said certainly he had not mentioned the fact to twelve persons; had not stated.

Q.—And then he went on to state to whom he had told the story? A.—Yes, Sir; he mentioned the names of two parties.

Q.—Do you recollect whether he mentioned any other persons? A.—I don't remember now.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher say when he was informed that it had been communicated to Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Bradshaw? What did Mr. Beecher reply when he was informed of the names of the two persons Mr. Tilton said he had not communicated this story? A.—I don't remember his reply; it was an expression of regret that it had been told to anybody.

Q.—Who is Oliver Johnson? A.—He is one of the editors of the *Christian Union*.

Q.—What was his position at that time? A.—I think he resigned from the *Independent*. He had been one of the editors of the *Independent*—the managing editor. At the time Mr. Tilton told Oliver Johnson, Mr. Johnson was on the *Independent*.

Q.—Mrs. Bradshaw, did she reside in Brooklyn? A.—She did.

Q.—In that conversation was there anything said to Tilton with reference to the charges of neglect to his wife? A.—Yes, Sir?

Q.—What did he say? A.—Mr. Tilton denied that he had neglected his family.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said, as nearly as I can remember his words, that he had not neglected his family; that his family was not in want, and he said to Mr. Beecher, and turning to me, "You know that I am not in want."

Q.—Turning to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At that time, Mr. Moulton, was there another letter produced by Mr. Beecher? A.—There was a letter produced, I think, at that interview.

Q.—What letter was that? A.—I don't remember distinctly, Sir, enough to speak of it.

Q.—Look at the paper that I now show you, and say whether it is the copy of the letter of Mrs. Morse to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In whose handwriting? A.—Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—Is that the original draft? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As amended? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that prepared; at that time? A.—At that time, I believe.

Q.—While you were together? A.—I believe so, yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer it in evidence.

Q.—When was that prepared? A.—At that time.

Q.—While you were together? A.—I believe so; yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer it in evidence.

MR. BEECHER TO MRS. MORSE.

Mrs. Judge Morse:

MY DEAR MADAM: I should be very sorry to have you think that I had no interest in your troubles. My course toward you hitherto should satisfy you that I have sympathized with your distress, but Mrs. Beecher and I, after a full consideration, are of one mind, that under present circumstances the greatest kindness to you and to all in so far as we are concerned, is to leave to time the rectification of all wrongs, whether they prove real or imaginary.

H. W. BEECHER.

Mr. Moulton continued: I remember, Sir, that at that interview Mr. Tilton specifically said to Mr. Beecher that in writing that letter it was necessary to so write it that if it should be lost, or if it should come into anybody else's possession, it wouldn't disclose the commission on Mr. Beecher's part.

Q.—I understood you to say that this occurred some time about the last of January, 1871? A.—Yes, Sir, somewhere about that; my recollection is that the letter was brought to me, and then some time elapsed between that and the interview.

Q.—The interview of the three? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you next see Mr. Beecher? A.—I do not remember, Sir, when I next saw him.

Q.—I call your attention, then, to Feb. 7, 1871. Did anything then occur on that day—I refer to the day when these letters were written? A.—I received a letter from Mr. Beecher on Feb. 7; I was in interview with him before Feb. 7.

Q.—State what took place before Feb. 7, intermediate between the last interview when the Morse letter was produced and Feb. 7? A.—Mr. Beecher said he wanted to be satisfied of Theodore's spirit toward him, that he was in a state of uncertainty about it, and I said to him, "I want to have Tilton in writing on this question; I want him to commit himself somewhere," and I had even anterior, Sir, to the 27th January, spoken to Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—Never mind that.

Witness—I beg pardon—and I said to him that I had repeatedly asked Theodore to give me a paper stating what his views were. Mr. Beecher said he would like that, too, and that explains the letter of Feb. 7 of Theodore Tilton to me. That is what I remember about that letter.

Q.—Is that the letter which he wrote to you, and of which you have last spoken? A.—Yes, Sir, that is it, and then previous to Feb. 7 I had a coversation with Mr. Beecher. I had a conversation, I do not remember the date, with regard to the necessity of having matters go on properly at Livingston street, and Mr. Beecher said, "I think, that as Elizabeth is not admitted to conversations, and inasmuch as she does not hear from us directly, and that she ought to be assured that the spirit of Theodore toward her is kind," and he said, "I will write a letter to Elizabeth, placing the situation before her." That is the substance, Sir, of the conversation which led to the letter of Feb. 7 by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—This letter—written to you by Mr. Tilton on the 7th February—did you show it to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer it in evidence.

Q.—When was it shown to him? A.—Shortly after; about as soon as I received it; I do not remember the date.

Mr. Fullerton then read the letter as follows:

TILTON TO MOULTON.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1871.

MY VERY DEAR FRIEND: In several conversations with me you have asked about my feelings toward Mr. Beecher, and yesterday you said the time had come when you would like to receive from me an expression of them in writing. I say, therefore, very cheerfully, that, notwithstanding the great suffering which he has caused to Elizabeth and myself, I bear him no malice, shall do him no wrong, shall discountenance every project, by whomsoever proposed, for any exposure of his secret to the public, and, if I know myself at all, I shall endeavor to act toward Mr. Beecher as I would have him, in similar circumstances, act toward me. I ought to own that your own good offices have led me to a higher moral feeling than I might otherwise have reached.

Yours affectionately, THEODORE TILTON.

Q.—You have spoken of a letter written to you by Mr. Beecher on that same 7th February, 1871; please look at that, and see whether it is the letter referred to by you? A.—Yes, Sir, that is the letter.

Mr. Fullerton—I will read the letter.

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

Feb. 7, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. MOULTON: I am glad to send you a book which you will relish, or which a man on a sick bed ought to relish. I wish I had more like it, and that I could send you one every day, not as a repayment of your great kindness to me, for that can never be repaid, even by love, which I give you freely. You are of the many friends that God has raised up to me, but to no one of them has he given the spirit of wisdom to serve me as you have. My trust in you is implicit. You have proved yourself Theodore's friend and Elizabeth's friend. It is godlike, sent down from heaven on three unhappy creatures who need friends, the intimation of God's mercy to us that each one of us has in you a tried and true friend, the only thing which we three needed. Would to God that by your action Theodore, Elizabeth, and I should become friends again. Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case. But has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things. I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generously he has carried himself toward me. Of course, I can never speak with her again, except with his permission, and I do not know that then it would be best. My earliest longing is to see him in the full sympathy of her, that she may rest in him, and see him once more loving her better. I am always anxious for such a termination. May not a day star arise. Truly yours, always with trust and love,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Q.—You have also spoken of a letter written on that same day by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes.

Q.—Look at the paper now handed you and see whether it is the letter that he wrote on that day to that lady? A.—That is the letter—that is the one.

Mr. Fullerton—I now put in evidence the letter of the 7th of February, from Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton:

BEECHER TO MRS. TILTON.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1874.

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: When I saw you last night I did not expect ever to see you again, or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than were my own thoughts. The friend whom God sent to me, Mr. Moulton, has proved above all friends that ever I had, able and willing to help me in this terrible emergency of my life, and tie up the storm that was ready to burst upon our heads. You have no friends. Theodore excepted, who has it in his power to serve you so vitally, and he will do it with so much delicacy and honor. I beseech of you, if my wishes have yet any influence, let my deliberate judgment in this matter weigh with you. It would kill me if he thought otherwise. He will be as true a friend of your honor and happiness as a brother, as a sister could be to a sister's. In him we have a common ground, you and I may meet in him. The past is ended; but is there no future? May not this friend stand as a priest in the sanctuary of reconciliation and replace you, Theodore, and myself in happiness together. Do not let my earnestness escape you; you believe in my judgment. I have put myself in Moulton's hands, and through him I must meet you. This is sent with Theodore's consent, and he has read it. Will you return it to me by his hands. I am overearnest in my wish for all our success. This letter should not be subject to even the chance of a miscarriage.

Your unhappy friend,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, what was said, if anything, to you in reference to a permission to write that letter? A.—Mr. Beecher wanted me to get Theodore's permission to write it.

Q.—And did you? A.—I did; yes, Sir.

Q.—And when you conveyed to Mr. Beecher the knowledge that he had consented, what was said between you? A.—He said he would write the letter.

Q.—How did it get into your possession? A.—It was sent to me by Mr. Beecher, or delivered to me, personally, by Mr. Beecher. I do not remember.

Q.—Do you mean first how it got into your possession, or last? A.—First.

CESSATION OF INTERCOURSE BETWEEN BEECHER AND MR. TILTON.

Q.—Prior to that time had anything been said about any intercourse between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton or Mrs. Tilton, and how it was to be brought about, if at all? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—State what that was; what arrangement was made with Mr. Beecher, if any, upon that subject? A.—The arrangement between Mr. Beecher and myself was this: That there was to be no interchange—

Mr. Evarts—State what took place.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; what took place? A.—I told Mr. Beecher I thought he had better not hold any correspondence with Mrs. Tilton without Theodore's consent. He said he thought that that would be right. That is about what happened.

Q.—When was that arrangement made? A.—Sometime anterior to Feb. 7; the early part of the controversy.

Q.—I ask you how you obtained that letter; from whom? How did it come afterward in your possession? A.—It was returned to me by Theodore Tilton.

Q.—Do you know whether Mrs. Tilton received it? A.—I do not know; Theodore said she did.

Q.—What did you do with the letter? A.—I gave it to Theodore Tilton.

Q.—For delivery? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was an open letter? A.—It was an open letter.

Q.—I am requested to ask you when Mr. Tilton returned you the letter addressed by Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Tilton? A.—Shortly after the date of it.

Q.—Look at the paper now shown you and say from whom you received it? [Paper shown witness.] A.—Mr. Beecher.

Q.—When? A.—After my return from ———; after April 15. I think it was not until after I returned from the South.

Q.—You may state when you left and when you returned from the South. A.—I think the date of my departure was April 1, 1871. I returned April 15, I believe.

Q.—During that period where were you? A.—In Florida and in Georgia; generally South.

Q.—And how long after your return was it that the letter now in your hand was given to you by Mr. Beecher? A.—Not very long. I do not remember the exact date.

Q.—From whom did he say he had received it? A.—He said that he had received it from Elizabeth.

Q.—Did you make any observation at the time? A.—No; I do not think I did. Yes, I think I made an observation like this: That it was an act of good faith on his part to give it to me.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer the letter in evidence, and I read:

MRS. TILTON TO BEECHER.

WEDNESDAY, ———.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Does your heart bound toward all as it used? So does mine. I am myself again. I did not dare tell you till I was sure; but the bird has sung in my heart these four weeks, and he has covenanted with me never again to leave. "Spring has come." Because I thought it would gladden you to know this, and not to trouble or embarrass you in any way, I now write. Of course I should like to share with you my joy, but can wait for the beyond, when dear Frank says I may once again go to old Plymouth. I will thank, thank the dear father.

Mr. Fullerton—It has no date to it; nothing but Wednesday.

Mr. Evarts—It is not dated, and has no signature.

Mr. Fullerton—In whose handwriting is that letter? A.—Elizabeth Tilton's.

Q.—And do you observe there the words at the head, "Received March 8?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In whose handwriting is that? A.—Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—Was that on the letter when he handed it to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Now we will have it marked.

MR. EVARTS WANTS THE ENVELOPES PRODUCED.

Mr. Evarts—I call the attention of the counsel to the fact that these letters we have seen are obviously letters that were contained in envelopes. As yet, no envelopes have been produced, and, in calling attention to it, I would like to have the envelopes produced, if possible.

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well, Sir; we will try to accommodate you.

Q.—Look at the envelope I show you and see in whose handwriting the superscription is. A.—Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—And look at the letter which I now show you and see whose handwriting it is. A.—Mr. Beecher's.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer this in evidence, and I will read the letter.

Mr. Evarts—Do we understand that this letter is offered in evidence as having been inclosed in that envelope?

Mr. Fullerton—I don't understand that this letter is offered in evidence as having been inclosed in that envelope. I have proved the envelope to be in the handwriting of Mr. Beecher, and I have proved the letter to be in his handwriting also, and that is all I intend to do for the present.

Judge Neilson—You don't interrogate him as to the connection of the two papers.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir, but it is not my intention at present.

Mr. Evarts—I understood them to be produced as being connected. I asked for the envelopes that accompanied the letters and they produced an envelope and a letter, and I want them to go together.

Mr. Fullerton—Whenever the time comes for me to prove that this letter was sent in that envelope I shall do it. I cannot do it with the present witness, but I propose to put them in evidence so far and have them marked so as to be ready to go a step further hereafter.

Judge Neilson—On the assumption that you will do that it will be proper.

Mr. Evarts—I want them connected.

Judge Neilson—He says he will do that hereafter.

Mr. Beach—If the gentleman wants to have them connected let him connect them.

Mr. Evarts—No, may it please your Honor; I called your attention to the fact that these letters and envelopes were not connected, and they immediately put into the hands of this witness this letter and that envelope. I observe that there is no such relation between the two papers as necessarily connects them, and I asked you if you put them together as one letter, as I suppose they are, and I don't want them to separate them hereafter.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't want to separate them.

Mr. Evarts—Very well, then go on.

Mr. Fullerton—I will go on when it suits me to go on. I don't take orders from you in that spirit, Sir, and I won't be dictated to.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

Mr. Fullerton—You forget yourself, Sir. I am doing what I deem proper, and I have proved the writing in the letter and on the envelope to be Mr. Beecher's. We propose to have it marked for identification and read in evidence now, and if it subserves our purpose hereafter, we shall prove by another witness that that letter was in that envelope.

Judge Neilson—Meantime that envelope is marked for identification merely.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all we now propose either upon our own motion or upon the dictation of our adversaries.

Judge Neilson—Counsel don't intend to dictate.

Mr. Fullerton—It looks very much like it.

Mr. Evarts—The ordinary course is to connect them.

Mr. Fullerton—We shall pursue whatever course we please to serve our purposes.

He then read the following:

BEECHER TO MRS. TILTON.

"The blessing of God rest upon you! Every spark of light and warmth in your own house will be a star and a sun in my dwelling. Your note broke like Spring [sic] upon Winter, and gave me an inward rebound toward life. No one can ever know—none but God—through what a dreary wilderness I have wandered! There was Mt. Sinai, there was the barren sand, there was the alternation of hope and despair that marked the pilgrimage of old. If only it might lead to the Promised Land!—or, like Moses, shall I die on the border? Your hope and courage are like medicine. Should God inspire you to restore and rebuild at home, and while doing it to cheer and sustain outside of it another who sorely needs help in heart and spirit, it will prove a life so noble as few are able to live! and in another world the emancipated soul may utter thanks!

If it would be a comfort to *you*, now and then, to send me a letter of true *inwardness* [sic]—the outcome of your inner life—it *would* be safe for I am now at home here with my sister; and it is *permitted to you* [sic] and will be an exceeding refreshment to me, for your heart experiences are often like bread from heaven to the hungry. God has enriched your moral nature. May not others partake?"

Mr. Fullerton—That letter, if the court please, is also without signature.

Q.—Did you know anything of the writing of that letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then your permission was not obtained, nor so far as you know was your consent obtained, as to the writing of that letter? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I desire to have the envelope marked for identification.

Q.—I show you another letter, Mr. Moulton, and I ask you in whose handwriting it is? A.—Elizabeth Tilton's.

Q.—Did it come into your possession? A.—It came into my possession; yes, Sir.

The letter was offered in evidence.

MRS. TILTON TO MR. BEECHER.

April 21, 1871.

MR. BEECHER: As Mr. Moulton has returned, will you use your influence to have the papers in his possession destroyed? My heart bleeds at the injustice of their existence.

Mr. Fullerton—There is no signature to it.

Q.—I hand you still another letter, Mr. Moulton; state to me, if you please, in whose handwriting it is? A.—Elizabeth Tilton's.

Q.—From whom did you receive it, if from any one? A.—Mr. Beecher.

Q.—When? A.—About May 3, 1871.

Q.—May 3, 1871? A.—About that time, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer it in evidence.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MRS. TILTON.

MR. BEECHER: My future, either for life or death, would be happier could I but feel that you forgave while you forget me. In all the sad complications of the past year my endeavor was to entirely keep from you all suffering, to bear all myself alone, leaving you forever ignorant of it. My weapons were love, a larger, untiring generosity, and *nest-hiding*.

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Shearman)—Nest-hiding is underscored, I believe.

Mr. Shearman nodded his head in assent.

Mr. Fullerton continued the reading of the letter:

That I failed utterly, we both know; but now I ask for forgiveness.

Mr. Fullerton—That letter is without signature. (To the witness)—Mr. Moulton, do you remember some time after the receipt of this last letter, which has been shown you, of a poem that was published in the *Golden Age*, Theodore Tilton being the author?

Mr. Evarts—How is that relevant—a poem by Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Fullerton—His Honor does not know as well as I do.

Mr. Evarts—Of course he don't.

Mr. Fullerton—Then, perhaps, I had better tell. I have not got to that point where it is necessary to state it. I will state it whenever it is proposed to be read, what the pertinency of it is. (To the witness)—Do you recollect that poem? A.—Very well indeed.

Q.—State what followed between you and Mr. Beecher, if anything, after the publication of that poem? A.—I saw Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Where? A.—Going to New-York. I crossed from the Brooklyn shore with him.

Q.—What did he say in regard to that poem? A.—He said he was very sorry that it had been published; that it almost broke his heart to read it, but that Theodore Tilton ought not to have published it. He considered it as virtually a telling of the story of himself and Elizabeth; he said he thought it was indelicate for Theodore to have done it. I guess, though, I said that myself.

Q.—That it was indelicate? A.—Yes, Sir; I said so.

Q.—Was anything said about its being a breach of the understanding to keep the matter secret? A.—No.

Mr. Fullerton—I now offer the poem in evidence. I will read it:

SIR MARMADUKE'S MUSINGS.

By Theodore Tilton.

I won a noble fame,
  But with a sudden frown,
  The people snatched my crown
  And in the mire trod down
My lofty name.

I bore a bounteous purse,
  And beggars by the way
  Then blessed me day by day,
  But I, grown poor as they,
Have now their curse.

I gained what men call friends,
  But now their love is hate,
  And I have learned too late
  How mated minds unmate,
And friendship ends.

I clasped a woman's breast,
  As if her heart I knew,
  Or fancied, would be true.
  Who proved—alas, she too!
False like the rest.

I am now all bereft—
  As when some tower doth fall,
  With battlements and wall,
  And gate and bridge and all—
And nothing left.

But I account it worth
  All pangs of fair hopes crossed—
  All loves and honors lost—
  To gain the heavens at cost
Of losing earth.

So, lest I be inclined
  To render ill for ill—
  Henceforth in me instill,
  O God, a sweet good will
To all mankind.

SLEEPY HOLLOW, Nov. 1, 1871.

At this point the court took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINATION OF MR MOULTON.

The court reassembled at 2 o'clock, and

the examination of Mr. Moulton was resumed.

By Mr. Fullerton (handing witness a letter)—The paper being shown you, I ask you whether you have seen it before? A.—Yes, Sir; I have seen it before.

Q.—Where? A.—It was sent me by Mr. Beecher.

Q.—In whose handwriting is it? A.—Henry Ward Beecher's.

Q.—Did you have any conversation at the time? A.—About that time we had a conversation; yes, Sir.

Q.—About anything to which the letter may relate? A.—In reference to dropping Theodore Tilton's name from the roll of the church.

Q.—State what that conversation was, if it was prior to the writing of the letter? A.—Mr. Beecher said he was exceedingly anxious that Mr. Tilton should take such action, by which his name—voluntary action—by which his name should be dropped from the roll. The conversation I had with him on that subject was some time prior to this note.

Mr. Fullerton offered the paper in evidence.

Q.—In that conversation did Mr. Beecher give any reasons why he thought that course was advisable, and if so, state what they were? A.—Mr. Beecher said he thought it would save trouble in the church and free him from responsibility; he said if he was no longer a member of the church they could no longer investigate him as a church; he said he thought there would not be any safety unless he did have his name dropped from the roll of the church by a letter and keeping the scandal down—the facts with regard to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton.

BEECHER TO MOULTON—HE DOES NOT WANT TO RUN THE RISK OF COMPLICATIONS.

MY DEAR FRIEND: There are two or three who feel anxious to press action on the case. It will only serve to raise profitless excitement, when we need to have quieting.

There are already perplexities enough.

We do not want to run the risk of the complications which, in such a body, no man can foresee and no one control. Once free from a sense of responsibility for him, and there would be a strong tendency for a kindly feeling to set in, which is now checked by the membership, without attendance, sympathy, or doctrinal agreement.

Since the connection is really formal, and not vital or sympathetic, why should it continue, with all the risk of provoking irritating measures? Every day's reflection satisfies me that this is the course of wisdom, and that T. will be the stronger and B. the weaker for it.

You said that you meant to effect it. Can't it be done promptly? If a letter is written it had better be very short, simply announcing withdrawal, and, perhaps, with an expression of kind wishes, &c.

You will know. I shall be in town Monday and part of Tuesday. Shall I hear from you?

DEC. 3, 1871.

Q.—What occurred after after the writing of that letter, if anything? A.—I think I met Mr. Beecher after the letter. I told him that I would try to effect his wishes in that matter with Theodore Tilton.

Q.—Was anything done? A.—I think that it was subsequent to the letter something was done. Theodore Tilton, I believe, wrote a letter. I do not remember to whom, whether it was to the Trustees of the church or not, disavowing his membership.

Q.—There is still another letter, Mr. Moulton, state whether you know anything of it? A.—It is Henry Ward Beecher's handwriting.

Q.—The envelope, also? A.—Yes, Sir, the envelope also.

Mr. Fullerton read the letter as follows:

BEECHER TO MRS. TILTON.

20TH JANUARY, 1872.

Now may the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in His sight through Jesus Christ.

This is my prayer day and night. This world ceases to hold me as it did. I live in the thought and hope of the coming immortality, and seem to myself, most of the time, to be standing on the edge of the other life, wondering whether I may not at any hour hear the call, "Come up hither."

I shall be in New-Haven next week to begin my course of lectures to the theological classes, on preaching. My wife takes boat for Havana and Florida on Thursday.

I called on Monday, but you were out.

I hope you are growing stronger and happier. May the dear Lord and Saviour abide with you.

Very truly yours, H. W. BEECHER.

Mr. Fullerton—I also read envelope: "Brooklyn, Jan. 20, 8 P. M., New-York. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, Livingstone street, Brooklyn."

Q.—Still another letter, Mr. Moulton; in whose handwriting is it? A.—In the handwriting of Henry Ward Beecher.

Q.—To whom was that letter written? A.—To me.

Q.—Did you receive it? A.—I did.

Q.—From him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton read the following letter of Beecher to Moulton:

BEECHER TO MOULTON—HIS DESTRUCTION SHALL NOT STAND IN TILTON'S WAY.

MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1872.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I leave town to-day, and expect to pass through from Philadelphia to New-Haven. Shall not be here till Friday.

About three weeks ago I met T. in the cars going to B. He was kind. We talked much. At the end he told me to go on with my work without the least anxiety, in so far as his feelings and actions were the occasion of apprehension.

On returning home from New-Haven (where I am three days in the week, delivering a course of lectures to the theological students,) I found a note from E. saying that T. felt hard toward me, and was going to see or write me before leaving for the West.

She kindly added: "Do not be cast down. I bear this almost always, but the God in whom we trust will deliver us all safely. I know you do and are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know your embarrassments." These were words of warning, but also of consolation, for I believe E. is beloved of God, and that her prayers for me are sooner heard than mine for myself or for her. But it seems that a change has come to T. since I saw him in the cars. Indeed, ever since he has felt more intensely the force of feeling in society, and the humiliations which environ his enterprise, he has growingly felt that I had a power to help which I did not develop, and I believe that you have participated in this feeling. It is natural you should. T. is dearer to you than I can be. He is with you. All his trials lie open to your eye daily. But I see you but seldom, and my personal relations, environments, necessities, limitations, dangers, and perplexities you cannot see or imagine. If I had not gone through this great year of sorrow I would not have believed that any one could pass through my experience and be alive or sane. I have been the centre of three distinct circles, each one of which required clear-mindedness and peculiarly inventive or originating power, viz.:

1. The great church.
2. The newspaper.
3. The book.

The first I could neither get out of nor slight. The sensitiveness of so many of my people would have made any appearance of trouble or any remission of force an occasion of alarm and notice and have excited, when it was important that rumors should die and everything be quieted.

The newspaper I did roll off, doing but little except give general directions, and in so doing I was continually spurred and exhorted by those in interest. It could not be helped.

The *Life of Christ*, long delayed, had locked up the capital of the firm, and was likely to sink them—finished it must be. Was ever book born of such sorrow as that was? The interior history of it will never be written.

During all this time, you, literally, were all my stay and comfort. I should have fallen on the way but for the courage which you inspired and the hope which you breathed.

My vacation was profitable. I came back hoping that the bitterness of death was passed. But T.'s troubles brought back the cloud, with even severer suffering. For all this Fall and Winter I have felt that you did not feel satisfied with me, and that I seemed, both to you and T., as contenting myself with a cautious or sluggish policy, willing to save myself but not to risk anything for T. I have again and again probed my heart to see whether I was truly liable to such feeling, and the response is unequivocal that I am not. No man can see the difficulties that environ me, unless he stands where I do.

To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough—but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion, or anxiety, or zeal; to see tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out in ruinous defense of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against T. which had their beginning years before this; to keep serene, as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and full for Sunday—all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system.

God knows that I have put more thought and judgment and earnest desire into my efforts to prepare a way for T. and E. than ever I did for myself a hundred-fold. As to the outside public, I have never lost an opportunity to soften prejudices, to refute falsehoods, and to excite kindly feeling among all whom I met. I am thrown among clergymen, public men, and generally the makers of public opinion, and I have used every rational endeavor to repair the evils which have been visited upon T., and with increasing success.

But the roots of this prejudice are long. The catastrophe which precipitated him from his place only disclosed feelings that had existed long. Neither he nor you can be aware of the feelings of classes in society, on other grounds than late rumors. I mention this to explain why I know with absolute certainty that no mere statement, letter, testimony, or affirmation will reach the root of affairs, and reinstate them. Time and work will.

But chronic evil requires chronic remedies. If my destruction would place him all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation, if you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby. I do not think that anything would be gained by it. I should be destroyed, but he would not be saved. E. and the children would have their future clouded. In one point of view I could desire the sacrifice on my part. Nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter-faced than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered. But to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on all the appearance of serenity and happiness, cannot be endured much longer.

I am well-nigh discouraged. If you, too, cease to trust me—to love me—I am alone; I have not another person in the world to whom I could go.

Well, to God I commit all. Whatever it may be here, it shall be well there. With sincere gratitude for your heroic friendship, and with sincere affection, even though you love me not, I am yours, (though unknown to you,)

(Signed,) H. W. B.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, I omitted to ask you a question in reference to the last letter but one, just marked Exhibit No. 18, in which occurs this sentence: "My wife takes the boat for Havana and Florida on Thursday." Was that letter written with your knowledge or approbation? A.—No, Sir. I did not know anything about the letter.

Q.—Nothing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In whose handwriting is the paper I now show you? A.—Henry Ward Beecher's.

Mr. Fullerton here read the following letter, which was not dated:

ANOTHER LETTER FROM BEECHER TO MRS. TILTON.

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: If I don't see you to-morrow night I will next Friday, for I shall be gone all the fore part of next week. Truly yours, HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Q.—See, Mr. Moulton, in whose handwriting is the paper now presented to you? A.—In the handwriting of Mr. Beecher.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM BEECHER TO MOULTON.

The next letter, which also bore no date, read as follows:

MONDAY.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I called last evening as agreed, but you had stepped out. On the way to church last evening I met Claflin. He says that B. *denies* any such treacherous whisperings, and is in a right state.

I mentioned my proposed letter. He liked the idea. I read him the draft of it, (in lecture-room.) He drew back, and said better not send it. I asked him if B. had ever made him statements of the very *bottom* facts; if there were any charges I did not know. He evaded and intimated that if he had he hardly would be right in telling me. I think he would be right in telling *you*—ought to. I have not sent any note, and have destroyed that prepared.

The real point to avoid is, an appeal to the church, and then a council.

It would be a conflagration, and give every possible chance for *parties*, for hidings and evasions, and increase an hundred-fold this scandal, without healing anything.

I shall see you as soon as I return.

Meantime I confide everything to your wishes, as I always have, and with such success hitherto that I have full trust for future.

Don't fail to see C. and have a full and confidential talk. Yours ever, H. W. B.

Q.—That letter was addressed to you, Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was it received, Mr. Moulton, as near as you can tell? A.—If you let me look at the letter perhaps I can tell you.

Q.—When was it received? A.—It was received before May 25, 1873. I fix the date by this fact, that Mr. Bowen was reported to be reiterating the charge against Mr. Beecher, and I had a conference with him shortly after this letter.

Q.—Do you know from anything that occurred between you and Mr. Beecher what "Mr. B." is in this letter? A.—Mr. Bowen.

Q.—Who is "C."? A.—Mr. Claflin.

Q.—Do you know what proposed letter there was at that time? A.—There was a proposed letter of Mr. Bowen. Mr. Beecher and myself had a conference, and he said he thought he should write a letter to Mr. Bowen with regard to his stories against him.

Q.—And that is what is referred to in this letter as you understand? A.—Yes, Sir.

VICTORIA WOODHULL'S PUBLICATION.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, I want to call your attention to a publication of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull sometime in 1872. Do you remember it? A.—I think there was a publication of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull in one of the New-York papers, THE TIMES or the *World*, or both.

Q.—Do you recollect the date of it? A.—No, Sir, I do not remember the date just now.

Mr. Shearman—It was May 22, 1871.

Q.—Did you read that publication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at the paper I now show you and say whether it is a correct copy as you recollect it.

The Witness (reading paper)—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I now offer it in evidence. I read:

A CARD FROM MRS. WOODHULL.

MONDAY, May 22, 1871."

To the Editor of the World."

SIR: Because I am a woman, and because I conscientiously hold opinions different from the self-elected orthodoxy which men find their profit in supporting, and because I think it my bounden duty and absolute right to put forward my opinions and advocate them with my whole strength, the self-elected orthodoxy assails me, vilifies me, and endeavors to cover my life with ridicule and dishonor. This was particularly the case in reference to a certain law proceeding into which I was recently drawn by the weakness of my one very near relative. One of the charges made against me is that I live in the same house with my former husband, Dr. Woodhull, and my present husband, Col. Blood. The fact is a fact. Dr. Woodhull being sick and ailing, and incapable of self-support, I felt it a duty to myself and human nature that he should be cared for, although his incapacity was in no wise attributable to me. My present husband, Col. Blood, not only approves of this charity, but co-operates in it. I esteem it one of the most virtuous acts of my life, but various editors have stigmatized me as a living example of immorality and unchastity. My opinions and prejudices are subjects of just criticism. I put myself before the public voluntarily. I know full well that the public will criticise me and my motives and actions in their own way and at their own time. I accept the position. I except to no fair analysis and examination, even if the scalpel be a little merciless; but let him that is without sin cast the first stone. I do not intend to be made the scape-goat of sacrifice, to be offered up as a victim to society by those who cover over the foulness of their lives and the feculence of their thoughts with a hypocritical mantle of fair professions, and by diverting public attention from their own iniquities in pointing the finger at me. I know that many of my self-appointed judges and critics are deeply tainted with the vices they condemn. I live in the house with one who was my husband; I live as a wife with one who is my husband. I believe in Spiritualism. I advocate "free love" in its highest, purest sense as the only cure for the immorality and the deep damnation by which men corrupt and disfigure God's most holy institution of sexual relation. My judges preach against "free love" openly but practice it secretly. Their outward seeming is fair, inwardly they are full of "dead men's bones and all manner of uncleanness."

For example, I know of one man, a public teacher of eminence, who lives in concubinage with the wife of another public teacher of almost equal eminence. All three concur in denouncing offenses against morality.

"Hypocrisy is the tribute paid by vice to virtue." So be it. But I decline to stand up as the frightful example. I shall make it my business to analyze some of these lines, and will take my chances in the matter of libel suits. I have no faith in critics, but I believe in public justice. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, after the publication of that charge, I ask what occurred with reference to this between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—Mr. Tilton came to me and said that he had been sent for by Victoria Woodhull and had gone to see her, and that she had poured out upon him stories derogatory to the character of Mr. Beecher, and had connected his (Mr. Tilton's) wife's name with Mr. Beecher, as it was connected in this article. I saw Mr. Beecher about it and told him that I thought it would be necessary, in some way, to influence that woman against the publication of the story; that I thought I ought to see her, and he said he hoped I would, and I did see her in consequence of my consultation with Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Up to that time, had you ever seen her? A.—I saw her once before. I saw Mr. Beecher once or twice.

Q.—Well, go on and state what occurred with Mr. Beecher. A.—I have stated it.

Q.—You saw her after you saw Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw her after I saw Mr. Beecher, and I saw Mr. Beecher after I saw her.

WHAT HE SAID TO MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—What did you state to Mr. Beecher as occurring between yourself and Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I told him that I had said to Mrs. Woodhull that the stories against Mr. Beecher had their original foundation in the stories told by Mr. Bowen, and when Mr. Bowen was asked to present the evidence on which he based this story, he did not present that evidence; and I told him that I had worked a fair influence upon the woman; that I had undertaken to show her how wrong it was to publish it; that it would be vindictive and nothing gained by it. I said I thought that I found her amenable to moral influence, which I undertook to use upon her.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said he was grateful that I had the interview with her, and thanked me for it.

Q.—Nothing more was published after that? A.—I believe there was a kindly article published in *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* referring to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—Unless the article is produced, we don't want it.

Mr. Fullerton—We call your attention now, Mr. Moulton, to the month of November, 1872. I will ask whether you recollect anything else that occurred after that interview of which you have last spoken? A.—I don't at the present moment remember.

Q.—Then, Sir, what did occur in November, 1872, with reference to Mrs. Woodhull? A.—There was a publication in Woodhull & Claflin's paper.

Q.—In regard to this? A.—Yes, Sir; in regard to Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Now, what occurred after that publication? A.—I saw Mr. Beecher shortly after that publication.

MOULTON ADVISES SILENCE.

Q.—State what occurred. A.—Mr. Beecher said that he had come up to consult me as to what was best to do with reference to that publication. What reply could be made. He said, he saw no hope for anything since that story had been published. I told him that I thought silence would kill that story, and that if he kept silence with regard to it, and simply pointed to his life as an answer, saying if that was not the answer he did not choose to make any," that it would kill that story, in my opinion, so far as any evil effect upon him was concerned. We consulted frequently concerning it, and did not arrive at any other conclusion than that silence was best. I said to Mr. Beecher, "If I say anything about it, I think this will be the best thing for me to say uniformly—that if the story is true it was infamous to tell it; and if it was false, it was diabolical to have told it; and if this was not an answer to it I should not choose to make any other to anybody. Mr. Beecher said to me, that he thought it was best and judicious to make such a reply as that. I met him after this conversation and I told him that I had made such a reply as that to several parties and it appeared to satisfy them. I told him that I had been pressed closely by one or two people and I had denied that he was an impure man. I denied that outright. I did.

Q.—I want to ask you whether, in this article published by Mrs. Woodhull illicit intercourse between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton was charged.

Mr. Evarts objected.

Mr. Beach—You can give the expression; the sentence.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to give that in evidence, whether that charge appeared in that paper.

Judge Neilson—Produce the paper and identify it, and you can eliminate that one sentence.

Mr. Fullerton—We will go on with the evidence and produce the paper to-morrow. [To the witness] Q.—Mr. Moulton, I want to ask you what reply, if any, did Mr. Beecher make when you informed him that you had flatly denied the charge? A.—He thanked me for the ground I had taken.

Q.—During this interview between you and Mr. Beecher with reference to that publication, where was Mr. Tilton? A.—I believe he was in New-Hampshire.

Q.—And when he returned did he participate in any way? A.—Yes, Sir; he was present at an interview between Mr. Beecher and myself.

AN INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER.

Q.—What took place at that interview? A.—Mr. Tilton stated to Mr. Beecher that he was not at all responsible for that story. Mr. Beecher said he did not believe he was. Mr. Tilton asked Mr. Beecher how he thought it best to meet that story. Mr. Beecher told him he did not see how exactly to meet it. At that interview I told him and Mr. Tilton that I thought it best to be silent with regard to the story. That was the substance of the interview.

Q.—Do you recollect whether the proposed card published in reference to it was prepared at that interview? A.—They were subsequent to that interview.

Q.—When was that interview? A.—Some time in that month.

Q.—When was that interview in which the proposed card was prepared? A.—Some time in the latter part of November or December.

Q.—Subsequent? A.—Yes, Sir, subsequent to this interview.

Q.—State what occurred at that interview; when was the interview when the card was proposed? A.—Some time after the interview first spoken of—in the latter part of November or December.

Mr. Beach—When was the last? A.—The last was on election day I think.

WHAT OCCURRED WHEN THE CARD WAS PROPOSED.

By Mr. Fullerton—Q.—What occurred when the card was proposed? A.—Mr. Tilton declined to publish any such card—to consider such a card; he said it would only lead to further controversy, and he could not denounce this woman to save Mr. Beecher from the result of his crimes.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher reply to that? A—I do not remember his reply.

Q.—What paper [handing a paper] is that now handed to you? A.—It is in the handwriting of Henry Ward Beecher in regard to the proposed card of Theodore Tilton to me.

Q.—Pass it down, please. A.—Mr. Tilton told Mr. Beecher at that interview that he knew perfectly well the circumstances under which he [Mr. Tilton] came in contact with Mrs. Woodhull, and he said Mr. Beecher must understand that such a card as that would be a very unjust card, and an untrue card for him to publish.

Mr. Fullerton then read in evidence:

"In an unguarded enthusiasm I hoped well and much of one who has proved utterly unprincipled. I shall never again notice her stories, and now utterly repudiate her statements made concerning me and mine."

Mr. Evarts—That was a proposed card for Tilton to publish, was it?

Witness—Mr. Beecher's proposed card.

Mr. Evarts—For Tilton to publish.

Witness—Yes. Sir; he recommended it so.

Mr. Evarts—Not to be signed by Beecher, but by Tilton? A.—To be signed by Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Tilton, when Mr. Moulton said to Mrs. Beecher, "You know the circumstances under which my acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull commenced," did he state those circumstances? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said that he had formed the acquaintance of Victoria Woodhull in the beginning in consequence of the card which originally appeared in the *World*, and that from that time onward, up to the Spring of 1872, he had undertaken to use his utmost influence upon her in a kindly way for the purpose of suppressing the story concerning Mr. Beecher and his wife, and that it was not an unguarded enthusiasm, and that Mr. Beecher knew it was not an unguarded enthusiasm that led him to Mrs. Woodhull, but that he went to her for the purpose of protecting his family, himself, and Mr. Beecher from the result of a story which she originally threatened.

Q.—Did anything else occur at that interview which you have not related which you remember? A.—Nothing but that Mr. Beecher was deeply affected at the interview.

Q.—How affected? A.—Did not see any hope; did not see how the story was to be suppressed; he wept—as usual.

THE CONSULTATION IN REGARD TO THE STATEMENT.

Q.—I now call your attention to December, 1872, about the 20th—a consultation between yourself and Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, in regard to a statement? A.—1872?

Q.—Yes; about a proposed statement? A.—Yes; I remember it.

Q.—Where did that interview take place? A.—It took place at my house in Remsen street.

Q.—And state, if you please, what occurred? A.—There were present Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Beecher, and myself. Mr. Tilton had communicated to me his intention of publishing what he had written, which was a story of the whole affair—an account of the whole affair. He had made one alteration in it of statement from the exact truth, where it stated the exact truth in language that was delicate, and he wanted Mr. Beecher to hear it read, before its publication, and Mr. Beecher, at my invitation, came to the house to hear it read, and Mr. Tilton said to Mr. Beecher, "I will read to you one passage from the statement, and if you can stand that you can stand any part of it, and he read to him a passage from that statement, which was about as follows, as nearly as I can recollect—

Mr. Evarts—The statement will speak for itself.

Mr. Fullerton—He read from something; well, what did he say?

Mr. Evarts—Stop a moment.

The Court—I think it is a verbal communication directly to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—I do not understand it so; he had a written paper, from which he read; we want that written paper.

Witness—Mr. Tilton's statement?

Mr. Evarts (to witness)—Don't argue the question. We think we are entitled to the written paper, and parole evidence of its contents cannot be given.

Mr. Fullerton—I am asking what Mr. Tilton said or read to Mr. Beecher.

The Court—What did he say? Ask him.

Mr. Fullerton—What did he say when he read it?

The Court (to witness)—Can you tell what he said, independently of reading?

Mr. Evarts—What other than what he read—what did he say?

Mr. Fullerton—That is not my proposition.

Mr. Evarts—I know that is not your proposition.

Mr. Fullerton—It would not be very extraordinary if you did know it, because I have stated it very plainly. I have a right to say something without interruption.

Mr. Evarts—Of course you have.

Mr. Fullerton—It did not seem to be of course from the way you pressed me. I propose to give in evidence what occurred between the parties on that occasion, and if Mr. Tilton said or read anything, I want the witness to repeat what he said. I am not giving in evidence a document by any means. I do not propose that, and even if I did it is not such a document that it is necessary to produce it here in order to give it in evidence. What I desire to know is what intimation was made in any possible form from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher that called from him a reply?

MR. EVARTS OBJECTS TO ORAL TESTIMONY.

Mr. Evarts—We want it to be in accordance with the rules of evidence. It is stated that Mr. Tilton had written what was characterized as a full statement, or true statement, or something, of this matter, which he proposed to publish; that, I understand, the witness has said, and he had it there, and the conversation was concerning that paper and its publication, and thereupon Mr. Tilton undertook to read to Mr. Beecher a part of that paper, saying, "If you can stand that part of the paper you can stand the rest." That is what this witness has testified to. Now we want that paper, and the part of it that was read, as it appeared in that paper, and it is not competent to recite, by oral proposition, what the written paper is the best witness of. Now, my learned friends are either going to give that statement in evidence or not, or that part in evidence or not. When they produce that paper we will examine it and consider the question whether the whole or a part is admissible, if the whole or a part shall be proposed. Now, our objection is that the oral statement of this written paper cannot be given in evidence unless the foundation for it is shown by showing the loss or destruction of the paper.

Mr. Fullerton—My proposition is embraced in these few words. I propose to show that communication was made by Mr. Tilton on that occasion to Mr. Beecher. I do not care whether it originated from his own mind or whether it was read from a paper printed or written. It makes no difference. What it was that he said to him is what I have a right to and what I propose to prove.

The Court—The witness can state what was said to Mr. Beecher, although he stated matter that had been incorporated in writing, if he made it as a statement—what he said.

Mr. Evarts—But he says he read from a paper.

The Court—It is a paper that was proposed to publish, but it does not appear to have been adopted or acted upon—it was an unperfected thing.

Mr. Evarts—I do not know that; your Honor knows more about it than we do.

Mr. Fullerton—You know it was proposed.

Mr. Evarts—He had written a paper which was a true statement, and which he proposed to publish. Now, your Honor knows it was an imperfect paper—

The Court—I did not say I knew it was an imperfect paper; I said it did not appear to have been perfected. I think this witness can state anything that Mr. Tilton said to the defendant on that occasion.

Mr. Evarts—Although it was read from a paper?

The Court—Although part of it had been written on a paper.

Mr. Evarts—We except, if your Honor please.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Moulton ——

Mr. Evarts—Stop a moment. Let us understand what our exception is. We object to the repetition by this witness of anything that was read as a part of that paper.

The Court—My ruling is that he may state anything that was stated by the plaintiff on that occasion.

Mr. Evarts—Although it includes the recital of what was read from the paper?

The Court—Of what was written.

Mr. Evarts—Of what was read is our point. Our point—and certainly we are entitled to it—is that this witness testifies that Mr. Tilton read from a paper; that paper is evidence; what he read must be produced and not given from the witness' memory.

The Court—Suppose, prior to a conversation upon any question of interest, the witness makes a memorandum to assist him in the conversation, is it to be doubted that he may go on with the conversation, using that paper to aid his memory, and afterward prove what the conversation was without the production of the paper?

Mr. Evarts—My point is only to take your Honor's ruling. I understand your Honor has ruled that my objection is to a recital by this witness of a part of a paper that was read, without the production of the paper.

THE COURT RULES AGAINST MR. EVARTS.

The Court—My ruling is that he may state, if he can, all that the plaintiff said to the defendant on that occasion; that is all.

Mr. Fullerton—That is my question.

The Court—Ask it again and proceed.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor proposes that I shall either have the evidence excluded or have my exception?

The Court—You must take an exception to my ruling.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor refuses to rule on my point, and states to me that you only rule on something else. I make the objection, and I bow to your Honor's ruling upon it. But I am entitled to one or the other.

The Court—I rule only that he may state, if he can, all that the plaintiff said to the defendant on that occasion.

Mr. Evarts—You do not rule that he may state any part of what was read from that paper.

The Court—That is not involved.

Mr. Evarts—I shall object to his reciting anything that is in his paper.

Mr. Fullerton—I shall insist that it is all right.

The Court—It is not a question of reading, but of conversation.

By Mr. Fullerton—What communication did Mr. Tilton make to Mr. Beecher at that interview? A.—Mr. Tilton said to Mr. Beecher—

Mr. Evarts—He read from a paper.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; one moment.

The Court—I think he may put that.

MR. EVARTS AGAIN OBJECTS.

Mr. Evarts—I think I may ask him if he read the paper first? I have a right to the points of law.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose you shall not interrogate my witness while he is in my hands.

Mr. Evarts—I propose to interrogate your witness while he is in your hands, to raise that question whether he is reading from what was written—and it is the every day check to a witness who is pressed to make a statement—to ask whether that was in writing.

The Court—Undoubtedly where writing exists affecting the interests of the parties.

Mr. Evarts—I shall undertake to stop any witness who attempts to evade that rule.

Mr. Fullerton—Can he not state ——

Mr. Evarts (excitedly)—Let him say whether it was in writing.

Here there was a faint murmur of applause, upon which the court quickly said: "Gentlemen, will you please be quiet? I do not see why you should evince such interest in this simple question." (To Mr. Fullerton,) If you can examine your witness and have him say what Mr. Tilton said to the witness you can do so.

Mr. Evarts—Does your Honor rule that I have no right to ask him if it is in writing?

The Court—Not until the question is raised.

Mr. Evarts—If the witness now states anything that is in writing, I object to it.

The Court—That saves your rights, perhaps.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Fullerton—Go on and state what did Mr. Tilton say to Mr. Beecher on that occasion?

A.—Mr. Tilton said to Mr. Beecher, "Mr. Beecher, there is one thing in this statement which, if you can stand, you can stand any part of it. Elizabeth has stated that you solicited her to be a wife to you, together with all that that implies, and I will read to you that part of the statement," and he did read to Mr. Beecher that part of the statement.

Q.—Now, what did Mr. Beecher reply? A.—Mr. Beecher said, "Theodore, you might just as well state the fact as to put it in that way." And Mr. Beecher said to me, after that interview, that he would stand in the position of a man who had solicited favors from a woman, and be put in the position of one who had been rejected by her, and I told him that I sympathized with that view of the case. [Laughter.]

The Court (to the audience)—You have the advantage to-day, because of your numbers, but I have the power to protect myself to-morrow morning. I do not want your opinion upon this subject in any form.

Q.—What reason, if any, did he give for making that ——? A.—He gave that reason to me subsequent to the interview; he went on with that interview and said to Mr. Tilton, "Mr. Tilton, of course you can do just as you please, but I think you ought not to publish that; it will kill me if you publish it."

THE INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER WHEN CARPENTER WAS PRESENT.

Q.—I call your attention, Mr. Moulton, to a still further interview in the month of December, 1872, when Mr. Carpenter was present. Do you recollect such a meeting? A.—When, what, Sir?

Q.—Do you recollect such an interview when Mr. Carpenter was present?

Witness—In the latter part of December, 1872?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Witness—A meeting with reference to the paper?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; but before I go to that matter let me ask you what, if anything, did Mr. Tilton say concerning the statement referred to in your last interview? A.—He said it would be necessary to give the public some information concerning the Victoria Woodhull story; that was the reason he gave.

Q.—Now come to the interview. A.—I had an interview with Mr. Beecher on that subject.

Q.—Please state it. A.—I had a further conversation with Mr. Beecher on the subject of that document, and I told him that I said to Theodore Tilton that he must not publish it, that it would be cruel to publish it as against his family and against Mr. Beecher, and that I received from Mr. Tilton a promise that he would not publish it. I told him also that I had Theodore Tilton put it into a certain spot, and agree not to take it from that spot without my consent; and Mr. Beecher thanked me for this interference in his behalf.

Q.—It was not published, was it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, about the other interview in 1872, when Mr. Carpenter was present, what occurred then? A.—Mr. Carpenter spoke with Mr. Beecher about the establishment of a paper.

Q.—First tell us how you got together? A.—I don't know now. I think Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Beecher came together to my house.

Q.—What Carpenter? A.—The artist, Mr. Frank Carpenter.

Q.—State what occurred? A.—He said to Mr. Beecher, "Will you entertain the idea of going into a newspaper? Would it not save all trouble if you should resign your ministry and go into the paper?" and Mr. Beecher said he was willing to take such a subject as that into consideration, and that was the substance of what occurred at that interview.

Q.—What was said about it? Give us the interview as well as you can recollect? A.—I don't remember much more about it than that.

Q.—Do you recollect what time in December this was? A.—In the latter part of December.

Q.—What, if anything, was said at that time about the length of time Mr. Beecher had been Pastor of the church? A.—I think something was said about the twenty-five years he had been Pastor of the church.

Mr. Evarts—By whom?

Witness—By Mr. Carpenter.

CARPENTER WANTS BEECHER TO GIVE UP THE PULPIT FOR JOURNALISM.

Mr. Carpenter referred to the defendant's illustrious career. He said, "You have had an illustrious career as a preacher, and now it seems to me that you could step from the pulpit into the journalistic life, and save all these stories against yourself from being told." He put it in that view—some such way.

Q.—Did you hear any more about that proposition afterward? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Before whom? A.—Before Mr. Beecher and Mr. Carpenter.

Q.—When they were together? A.—I don't remember that they were together.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher say in regard to it? A.—I had an interview with him on the subject. I discountenanced the proposition, and said he ought not accept it; that the place for him was the pulpit which he had graced, and that, if he got out of the pulpit, it would be a virtual confession of the truth of the Woodhull story.

Q.—What did he reply to that? A.—This is what he told Mr. Carpenter—that is, what he said he would tell him, and I believe he did tell him so.

Mr. Evarts—Of course you don't know?

Witness—No, Sir. I don't know about that personally.

By Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Moulton, do you recollect what was termed the letter of the "Complaining Friend" that was published in 1872? A.—I remember something about it.

Q.—Did you have any conversation afterward with Mr. Beecher about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the letter in the newspaper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—See if that is a reproduction of it? Do you recognize that as the letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer it in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—You expect to connect this letter with Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Fullerton—Of course.

He read the following letter:

TILTON'S LETTER TO HIS "COMPLAINING FRIEND."

No. 174 LIVINGSTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 27, 1872.

MY COMPLAINING FRIEND: Thanks to your good letter of bad advice. You say, "How easy to give the lie to the wicked story, and thus end it forever!" But stop and consider. The story is a whole library of statements—a hundred or more—and it would be strange if some of them were not correct, though I doubt if any are. To give a general denial to such an encyclopedia of assertions would be as vague and irrelevant as to take up the *Police Gazette*, with its twenty-four pages of illustrations, and say, "This is all a lie." So extensive a libel requires, if answered at all, a special denial of its several parts; and, furthermore, it requires, in this particular case, not only a denial of things misstated, but a truthful explanation of the things that remain unstated and in mystery. In other words, the false story, if met at all, should be confronted and confounded by the true one. Now, my friend, you urge me to speak; but, when the truth is a sword, God's mercy sometimes commands it sheathed. If you think I do not burn to defend my wife and little ones, you know not the fiery spirit within me. *But my wife's heart is more a fountain of charity, and quenches all resentments. She says: "Let there be no suffering save to ourselves alone," and forbids a vindication to the injury of others. From the beginning she has stood with her hand on my lips, saying, "Hush!" So, when you prompt me to speak for her you countervail her more Christian mandate of silence.* Moreover, after all, the chief victim of the public displeasure is myself alone, and so long as that is happily the case, I shall try with patience to keep my answer within my own breast, lest it shoot forth like a thunderbolt through other hearts. Yours truly,

THEODORE TILTON.

Q.—What occurred between yourself and Mr. Beecher with reference to that letter; what newspaper was it published in? A.—In one of the Brooklyn papers.

Q.—Do you recollect which one? A.—I think I saw it in the *Eagle*, Sir.

Q.—The Brooklyn *Eagle*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What occurred between yourself and Mr. Beecher after the publication of that letter? A.—I saw Mr. Beecher and he said he regretted the publication of it very much. He thought that the letter might lead to further inquiry. He said he thought it might lead to further inquiry in the matter; it might lead to the telling of the whole truth. I told him I considered the letter a very injudicious one for Theodore to write, and I agreed with him that he ought not to have written it in the interest of peace.

Q.—Is that all at that interview that you recollect? A.—Substantially.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Q.—Do you recollect the publication of what is called the tripartite agreement? A.—Yes, Sir, I do.

Q.—What occurred, if anything, between yourself and Mr. Beecher in regard to it? A.—With reference to the tripartite agreement?

Q.—What occurred between yourselves after? A.—After the publication of the tripartite agreement Mr. Beecher came to my house on Saturday morning, May 31. The publication of the tripartite covenant was May 30. He came there, I believe, because I sent for him, and I sent for him because Theodore Tilton had said to me that the publication of the tripartite covenant placed him in the position of a man forgiven some great crime by Mr. Beecher, and that he would not stand in that position.

Q.—Did you state so to Mr. Beecher? A.—I told Mr. Beecher so at the house. Mr. Tilton told Mr. Beecher so, also, at the house.

Q.—When Mr. Tilton told Mr. Beecher were you present? Just explain again? A.—Certainly, Sir.

Q.—How did it happen that they met there together? A.—I think I sent for Mr. Beecher, in consequence of Mr. Theodore Tilton having told me that the publication of the tripartite covenant put him in the position of a man who had been forgiven a great crime; that it was not the truth, and that he would not stand in that position.

Q.—What else occurred?

Judge Neilson—Let me ask him—Mr. Beecher came there? A.—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Was Mr. Tilton there? A.—Yes.

WHAT TILTON SAID TO BEECHER.

Mr. Fullerton—And you told him what Mr. Beecher said in regard to the fact of the tripartite agreement? A.—Yes, Sir. Mr. Beecher had just come to the house, and was in the presence of Mr. Tilton, and Tilton said to him: "The publication of this covenant puts me in the position of a man having been forgiven by you of some crime. You know it is not the truth. I can't stand in any such position as that, and I won't stand in any such position as that. I want you to set that right, or I will publish this card," and he had a card for publication into which was incorporated a part or the whole of the letter of contrition, part of it of Jan. 1, 1870.

Q.—The letter in evidence? A.—Yes, Sir; and Mr. Beecher said, "Theodore, I don't see what can be done; what can I do? If you will intimate anything that I can do I am willing to do it, but really I can't see what can be done." I said, "How can it? I do not think you are right about it. I do not think it puts you in that position." Theodore said, "It does put me in that position." Mr. Tilton at that interview then left me alone, or else Mr. Beecher and myself went into the room where we originally were, but Mr. Beecher said to me, "There seems to be no end of complication, for as soon as we get out of one trouble we get into another." He also said that he had not been a party to the publication of the tripartite covenant; that he had not been a party to it, and that if Theodore Tilton published that letter, it would simply be his death.

WHAT MOULTON SAID TO BEECHER.

Q.—Whose death? A.—Mr. Beecher's death, and I told him that I did not think it was worth while to give way to his feelings; (that was generally the case whenever an emergency came) and that if I had followed his advice—his fears—I should have given up the case long ago. I told him not to be distressed about it; that we would find some way out of it; that we had some difficulties before; that it was no more difficult to meet this matter than the Woodhull story, and that if we meant to do right, one toward the other, we could easily have this matter settled. If my recollection serves me right, Mr. Beecher came on that Saturday night and said to me, with great despondency, that he had made up his mind to resign from Plymouth Church, and he showed me a copy of his letter of resignation which he had prepared, to be presented to the Trustees or some parties in the church. I said that that would not do, as it was virtually a confession of the crime. I said that it would be unwise on his part to do it, and he ought not to do it; that he ought to prepare some sort of a document that would meet the necessities of the case. I told him that such a card as that could be prepared. I think Theodore Tilton was in the house Saturday night, and I told him Mr. Beecher's proposed action, and Mr. Tilton objected to the resignation, particularly to that part of it which stated that—

Mr. Evarts—We want the written paper.

The Witness—Can't I tell what Mr. Tilton said?

The Court—Not unless you are asked.

Mr. Fullerton—Before we go any further state whether that is the proposition, (handing paper to witness!)

Mr. Evarts—That is a copy, and is only to be used for the moment in place of the original, which is not at hand. The original is to be produced; otherwise it goes for nothing.

The Witness—That is correct, if I remember rightly.

Mr. Fullerton—I read as follows:

TILTON'S LETTER TO THE BROOKLYN EAGLE.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

Samuel Wilkeson, a business partner of Henry Ward Beecher, authorized the publication of part of a document touching the relations of Mr. Beecher and Henry C. Bowen. This document, without the addition of another, (of which I presume Mr. Wilkeson had no knowledge) grossly misrepresents Mr. Beecher's relations to myself. The extent of this misrepresentation, even by well-meaning journals, is shown by the following extract from the New-York *Express:*

"Something, under the circumstances, was due to the public. Mr. Beecher should remember, as well as his peculiar friends, Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton, and hence while it seems well enough to forgive them, yet for the great—we had almost said the irreparable—injury they have done, it is to be regretted that he did not bring the alleged slanderer or slanderers into open court to be dealt with there as they deserved."

The above indicates the feelings of many good men and women as to my supposed unjust behavior toward Mr. Beecher, and is based on the notion that I have slandered a clergyman; that I have retracted the slanders; that I have been forgiven by him and magnanimously restored to his confidence. This impression, just now becoming general, is a grievous wrong to me and my family, and no longer can I consent to remain under a false position before the public. I therefore append the following statement by Mr. Beecher:

BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1871.

[In trust with F. D. Moulton.]

MY DEAR FRIEND MOULTON: I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other hearts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead; but others must live and suffer.

I will die before any one but myself shall be implicated. All my thoughts are running toward my friends, toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands. She is guiltless—sinned against; bearing the transgression of another. Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God that he may put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me.

I have trusted this to *Moulton* in confidence.

(Signed,) H. W. BEECHER.

The above document will show whether it is I who have wronged Mr. Beecher or Mr. Beecher who has wronged me.

THEODORE TILTON,
No. 174 Livingston street, Brooklyn.
JUNE 2, 1873.

THE ERASURES IN THE LETTER.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Moulton, do you recollect whether anything was said about the erasure in that letter of Jan. 1, 1870, which appears there? A.—Yes, Sir. He said that would be a virtual confession of the crime of adultery between Mr. Beecher and his wife, and therefore it was stricken out.

Mr. Fullerton—The words "bearing the transgressions of another" are stricken out, erased. The whole sentence is as follows: "She is guiltless—sinned against; bearing the transgression of another. Her forgiveness I have." The words "bearing the transgression of another," are erased.

Mr. Evarts—Were they erased then?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Were they erased in that proposed publication?

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—They were erased in that proposed publication, were they not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what followed that interview? A.—The next thing that followed was the letter I have reference to.

THE PROPOSED RESIGNATION OF MR. BEECHER.

Q.—I ask you was this not a proposed letter of resignation on the part of Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir, there was—

Q.—Who prepared that proposed resignation? A.—Mr. Beecher and myself.

Q.—Where did you see it first? A.—In his hand.

Q.—What did he say at the time? A.—He said that he had made up his mind that he would not try any longer to stand as against this story if Theodore Tilton was going to publish that, he might as well resign.

Q.—Look at the paper now shown you and tell me what it is? A.—That is a copy of what I dictated in order that Theodore Tilton might consider exactly what the document was.

Q.—From what did you dictate it? A.—From my memory of the document itself.

Q.—Well, read from it. It is the reproduction of the original from your memory.

Mr. Evarts—We object.

Q.—What became of the original? A.—Mr. Beecher kept it.

Q.—You did not keep it? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose, in the first place, to read from the original, if the counsel for the defendant produce it, in accordance with the notice given them for that purpose; and if it is not produced then I propose to read from the copy in the hands of the witness.

Mr. Evarts—We have no such paper.

Mr. Fullerton—No such paper as what?

Mr. Evarts—As that the witness speaks of.

Mr. Fullerton—Where is the notice to produce?

Mr. Evarts—We had a notice, but we have no such paper.

Mr. Fullerton—I call for the production of the paper, in accordance with our notice.

Mr. Evarts—I have repeatedly said we have no such paper.

The Court—Are the counsel called upon to produce the paper as per previous notice given?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir, and we have not the paper.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Can you repeat the points of the resignation which you prepared on that occasion? A.—Yes, Sir, I can, substantially.

Q.—Very well, give it as near as you can.

Mr. Evarts—One moment. If he can recite it from memory he can do so, but when you put a paper in his hands we would like to inquire how that was made, and when.

Mr. Fullerton—I have already proved how it was made and when, but you can examine the witness if you desire.

Examined by Mr. Evarts:

Q.—You have a memorandum which has been put in your hands? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you produce that from? A.—From my possession.

Q.—How long have you had it in your possession? A.—I have had it since May 31, 1873.

Q.—How came you to make the copy? A.—I made it in order to submit it to Mr. Tilton, to show him what Mr. Beecher proposed to do. It was at Mr. Tilton's solicitation.

Q.—Was not Mr. Tilton present when this paper of Mr. Beecher's was read? A.—No, Sir; he was not.

Q.—He was not at that meeting? A.—No, Sir; he was not at that meeting.

Q.—When did you write it? A.—May 31, 1873, Saturday evening.

Q.—Why did you not send for the original? A.—I did not write it. I dictated it to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—It is in his handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It is in Mr. Tilton's handwriting taken down by him at your dictation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why did you not send for the original? A.—Because I went down stairs to see Mr. Tilton to tell him what it was. Mr. Beecher said he did not want to see Mr. Tilton, and I went down stairs, knowing about this letter of resignation, in order to tell Mr. Tilton what it was. He said, "Tell me what is; let me look at it." That is, as near as I can recollect, the circumstances under which this was dictated to him.

Q.—You and Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton were in the house together? A.—Yes, Sir. Mr. Beecher was up stairs.

Q.—And the paper was there at the time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why didn't you have it brought down and show it to Mr. Tilton? A.—I didn't think it was necessary, I suppose.

Q.—You did not send up stairs for the original? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—That memorandum you have in your hand is the one you made? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is not a copy of the original paper, if your Honor please, and it is, therefore, a mere question of the witness' memory.

Mr. Fullerton—That is so. (To the witness)—I think you misunderstood a question put to you by the counsel upon the other side. It was to the effect that you and Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton were in the house together. To this you responded, "Yes." You do not mean that you were all in the same room together? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Beecher was up stairs.

Q.—Now, give us a copy of the resignation that Mr. Beecher proposed on that occasion.

The Court—State your recollection of the contents.

Mr. Evarts—And without referring to the memorandum in your hand.

The Witness (in a rapid manner)—"I tender herewith my resignation of the Plymouth Church pastorate. I have stood among you in sorrow for two years in order to save from shame a single household; but since a certain publication makes this no longer possible, I now resign my ministry, and retire to private life." I think that is the substance of the paper. May I state how I came to find the memorandum?

Mr. Evarts—Not unless you are asked.

The Witness—I would like to state it.

Mr. Fullerton—There can be no objection to it. State it Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Evarts—Well, your Honor, do you think he has that right?

The Court—I think the counsel had better interrogate the witness.

The Witness—I would like to state precisely how I got it. I want to state exactly how I found this copy.

Mr. Fullerton—Where did you find it? A.—In this, [producing a small memorandum book.]

Mr. Evarts—That paper is not in evidence.

The Court—He says he found it among his papers.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, but he wants to show how he came to find it. It is enough that he has it.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not care about it. Just omit it, Mr. Moulton, and now, may it please your Honor, as 4 o'clock has nearly arrived, and it is too late to take up another topic, I think we had better adjourn.

The Court—I hope the audience will maintain perfect silence, as I have an appeal to make to counsel. The hours of 11 and 4 seem to me very unusual for the sitting of the court. We begin our work late and do not continue our work as late as usual. To-morrow being Friday, and understanding that counsel decline to work on Saturday, I desire to know if the counsel would make it convenient to commence to-morrow at 10 o'clock and end at 5.

Mr. Morris—The air of this court-room would kill us all.

The Court—You will have all day Saturday and Sunday to recover. Our sessions now are too short.

Mr. Fullerton—I think there is already a greater tax upon our strength than we can well bear.

The Court—I was only consulting the views of counsel.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor must remember that some of my associates make this an every-day business; spending their lives in such an atmosphere as this, or one similar to it and—

The Court—And, therefore, get used to it.

Mr. Fullerton—And, therefore, we don't get used to it. I think a longer session would be more than we could endure.

The Court—Very well, if that is the opinion of all the counsel.

The court then adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day, the Judge in the meantime remarking that for the accommodation of members of the legal profession two rows of seats would be reserved.

LADIES' ART ASSOCIATION.

MEETING AT MRS. GRAY'S STUDIO—WHAT MEMBERS ARE DOING.

The fourth monthly meeting of the Ladies' Art Association took place on Wednesday evening, at the residence of their President, Mrs. Henry Peters Gray, and was well attended. A report from Clinton Hall represented the Life Class in a flourishing condition. A number of pupils presented sketches from the life for inspection. The association has obtained the services of a beautiful English blonde, lately the model of the Royal Academy of London, who gives them two sittings per week. There were not many original drawings exhibited, the meeting being more of a social than business character. Among the works of the President which were most pleasing is a life-sized head, a portrait of a little smiling-faced "Match-boy of Florence.' A "Roman Peasant-girl" is also very charming. Two tables of light-colored wood, specimens of Mrs. Gray's work in another line, exquisitely painted in beautiful designs, and bordered by a delicate tracery of vines, attracted deserved attention. Members engaged in designing patterns for laces and embroideries, were particularly interested in a Turkish table-cover richly embroidered in brilliant colors, and in some beautiful fringe and lace, reproductions of the "Roman antique." Among the paintings, a genuine "Jourdaens," representing a dove whose plumage is so exquisitely painted that the downy feathers seem to stir in the air as one breathes upon them; a lovely "Veiled Madonna," after Albert Dürer a sweet, sad-faced blonde with flowing yellow tresses and large blue eyes; a very pre-Raphaelite "Madonna" of Filo Felippo, its attitude of mingled humility and adoration expressed in the clasped hands and bowed head, attracted and held the attention of every visitor. A cabinet copy of Rembrandt's portrait of himself, two cherubs after Andrea Del Sarto, and a "Dance of Loves," presenting a group of charming Cupids frolicking in the clouds, with a bit of blue heaven in the background, against which their white wings and arrows show with fine effect. Among photographs from the old masterpieces that of "Perseus," of Benvenuto Cellini, was much admired.

Miss Gilbert is busy at panel painting, a style of work commanding high prices from its present popularity. Miss E. Field is also painting a charming design of apple blossoms on panel surface of black. Miss Jessie Curtis is illustrating for the American Tract Society, and venturing into a new field trying her pencil in political cartoons. Miss Emily Winthrop Ward is just completing a beautiful "Madonna" in "alto relievo,' executed in plaster of Paris. Other members are giving their attention to designing and decorating furniture, illuminating, pen-and-ink drawing, and teaching. The Ladies' Art Association now numbers about fifty members from New-York and neighboring cities, and is doing much for the advancement of art among women. Many teachers have already been sent out to the East, South, and West, while others give lessons in this City. The fifth meeting will take place in February, and it is said will be of an important character.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—TWIXT AXE AND CROWN—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—Mr. Davenport, Mr. Louis James, Mr. G. F. Devere, Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARK THEATRE.—LE VOYAGE EN CHINE—M. De Querey, M. Duplan, and Mlle. Minelli.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WIZARD SKIFF—LE TOUR DE NESLE.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. Dr. E. L. Magoon—"Christian Monumental Art."

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

The President has signed the Finance bill with "hearty" approval. But he points out to Congress, in signifying his approval, that fixing a date when specie resumption shall commence implies an obligation to provide such legislation as may be necessary to redeem their promise. And in this connection he calls attention to the deficiency which exists in the Treasury, and which, under the present Revenue laws, is likely to continue and to increase. This fact has an importance entirely separate from that which arises from the recent pledge to resume in 1879. The Secretary of the Treasury states the requirements of the sinking fund for the year ending the 30th of next June at $31,096,545, and the balance remaining from other expenditures he estimates at only $9,002,796 57. There will, therefore, unless expenses are cut down or revenues increased or both, be a distinct deficiency at the close of the year of $22,093,748 43. The Secretary estimates the deficiency next year at $11,920,914. This is not a pleasant showing. It is customary to get around it by describing the money left over after paying the other obligations and before paying the sinking fund, as a "surplus." But it is not a surplus. A man might as well say that all the money he had on hand after paying the butcher was a surplus, when he owed two or three times the amount to the baker. The amount required for the sinking fund ought to be a sacred obligation. It is, in fact, too lightly regarded by Congress.

To meet this deficiency, and to provide for the resumption of specie payments, the President urges an increase of taxation, and suggests the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee, and of the ten per cent. reduction made in 1872. The first of these is a good suggestion, though, if adopted, it would have but slight effect this year. Concerning the second, it is difficult to judge what the effect of the reduction has been, or what would be that of a restoration; but it certainly has some marked advantages, and, perhaps, in the time that can be given to the subject, nothing better could be devised. We doubt, however, if both together would enable the Treasury to meet all its obligations the current year.

As a supplementary suggestion to the above, the President proposes the purchase of greenbacks at a gradually receding discount, commencing with greenbacks at ninety cents, and diminishing at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from Jan. 1, 1875, a change to be made in the rate whenever one-fourth of one per cent. is reached. By this plan greenbacks would be redeemed at 90 to Feb. 9, at 90¼ from that day to March 22, and so on, a change being made every forty days, until by Jan. 1, 1879, the notes would be redeemed at par. We do not understand that the President proposes that enough money shall be raised to enable the Treasury to retire these greenbacks thus exchanged for gold. If so, there is no chance of his suggestions being adopted.

A constitutional point of some importance has been raised over the question of the custody of RICHARD B. IRWIN. Judge MCARTHUR of the Supreme Court of the District, issued a writ of habeas corpus requiring the Sergeant at Arms to produce before him the body of R. B. IRWIN. The officer of the House appeared in response to the writ, but failed to produce his prisoner. The Judge, however, naturally refused to admit that a return could in that way be made to the writ. The question now arises whether the House of Representatives, when acting as a court, is not, like any other tribunal, the sole judge of its own contempt. The best lawyers of the House seem to have agreed that in claiming jurisdiction to review the judgment of Congress in a committal for contempt, Judge MCARTHUR clearly exceeded his powers. The question will be argued when the Sergeant at Arms makes the inadequate return to the writ which he has been directed to do, and is called upon to answer proceedings which will be taken against him for contempt of the District Supreme Court. As to the prisoner over whose custody all this bother is being made, he has certainly never exhibited any disposition to run away, and the extreme solicitude displayed to prevent him getting the slightest chance of escape seems to be rather misplaced.

Readers of the legislative proceedings would do well to remember that New-York has sent two CAMPBELLS to the Assembly this year. One is T. J. CAMPBELL, better known as "TIM" CAMPBELL, and whose reputation is sufficiently notorious. The other is T. C. CAMPBELL, a gentleman, as we are reminded by a correspondent, of a very different stamp. It is the latter CAMPBELL who has been placed on the important Committee on General, Local, and Special Laws, and as he is a lawyer of some character and ability, the appointment seems one very proper to be made. Speaker MAGUIRE must, therefore, be relieved of the responsibility erroneously imputed to him of placing "TIM" CAMPBELL on the committee in question.

The proceedings before the Pacific Mail Investigating Committee—which are anything but amusing as a general rule—were agreeably enlivened yesterday by the evidence given by Mr. SAMUEL WARD, better known all over the country as "Uncle Sam." We do not wonder that the committee practically suspended its gloomy inquiry for an hour or two to listen to the droll stories and humorous defense of lobbying which Mr. WARD offered for its entertainment. As a lobbyist, Mr. WARD differs very widely from the members of his craft who are known in this part of the country; for he does not grow rich by his trade, he never plays disreputable tricks, and his chief delight is in giving good dinners—an art which has few professors in this country, and in which Mr. WARD is beyond all competition. If he is to be called a lobbyist, it must be admitted that he is an ornament to his profession. BRILLAT SAVARIN would have regarded him as an instrument chosen by the higher powers for converting mankind to the truth on the subject of cookery, and for teaching the heathen how to dine in such a way as to promote their spiritual and bodily welfare. The committee, when it makes its report, should recommend Congress to settle a handsome pension on Mr. WARD, so that he might be enabled to continue his beneficent work of evangelizing the present generation, with a mind disencumbered of "subsidies" and "appropriations." Mr. WARD may have improved the tempers and digestions of his guests, and filled them with good food and good stories, but we cannot belive that he has ever corrupted their morals. If ever a lobbyist goes to heaven, it surely will be "Uncle Sam."

Whether or not Gov. CHAMBERLAIN can succeed in securing anything like retrenchment and reform in South Carolina, he is making numerous efforts to do it. He has just sent a new "special Message" to the State Legislature, in which he speaks earnestly and, withal, manfully. He makes an elaborate appeal to the legislators to keep appropriations within the limits of the known revenue of the State—something which it appears exceedingly difficult for them to do—and recommends the election of Justices of the Peace by the people; that a proper registration of voters be undertaken; that competent teachers be secured to replace incompetent ones now employed in the public schools; and that the "contingent fund"—a veritable sink of iniquity—be abolished. It was only the other day that the members of the Legislature made this contingent fund the means of an elaborate "job." The Governor suggests the adoption of the plan of cumulative voting in municipal elections, believing that the practical working of minority representation in the State should have a fair trial. The Message is a very creditable one, and the thing now to be desired of the Governor is a firm voice in denouncing roguery wherever he may see fresh cases of it, and promptness in the punishment of scoundrels. A mild and temporizing policy will be of no avail, no matter how many recommendations may be issued.

SOME POINTS IN THE LOUISIANA DISCUSSION.

From the first reports that reached the North of the events of the 4th of January in New-Orleans, it was not made clear that the intervention of the military was first called for by the Democratic members of the Legislature. When that fact was finally established, it was lost sight of in the excitement caused by Gen. SHERIDAN's crazy dispatch, proposing to settle the whole Louisiana business by Military Commission. But since the Democrats have been howling so vociferously at the President, as if he were responsible for the entire matter, attention has been called to the fact that it was the members of their own party in the Legislature who first summoned the commander of the United States troops to their aid. The Democratic journals now begin to act on the defensive. Some of their efforts in this direction are curious. The *World*, for instance, falls back on the assertion that the Democrats called on Gen. DE TROBRIAND "to clear the lobby." That is a very partial statement of the case. The motion of DUPRE, a Democrat from Orleans, was that "the military power of the General Government be invoked to preserve the peace," and when Gen. DE TROBRIAND came in with DUPRE, who had been sent after him, he "walked *down to the Speaker's desk*," and asked WILTZ, acting Speaker, "if it was not possible for him [WILTZ] to preserve order without appealing to him [Gen. DE TROBRIAND] to preserve order *as a United States Army officer*." WILTZ said that it was not. We do not see how anything could be more clear than that the General was summoned for the protection of the Democrats against the disorder which existed. The locality of the disorder was a minor matter.

The *World* says, again, "The fact that the Democratic Legislature asked Gen. DE TROBRIAND to maintain order 'in the lobby,' does not justify SHERIDAN in interfering," &c. But SHERIDAN did *not* "interfere." He had nothing to do with the matter, and did not assume command until the evening of the 4th. This is a minor point; but in such a discussion no fact, however small, can be considered immaterial. A paper which relies for the defense of its party on the distinction between the "lobby" and the "place of deliberation," cannot be too particular in its facts.

The Albany *Argus*, which is a copy, rather weaker than the original, if that be possible, of the *World*, says that when Gen. DE TROBRIAND was helping the Democrats "he served as a Police officer," but when he was helping KELLOGG he "served as a commander of Federal troops." This is a finer distinction than the one with reference to the lobby. Gen. DE TROBRIAND's military character must sit as lightly on him as his cloak, if a set of scheming politicians in illegal possession of a legislative hall can strip it from him by a simple resolution, and convert him, "*presto! change!*" into "a police officer." The Democrats having no better show to make than this—and they have not—might as well drop the matter where it stands.

We notice that the *Post* cannot make up its mind to be satisfied with the President's course, though it finds it impossible to controvert any essential portion of the Message. It thinks that the President ought to have made the disavowal of his responsibility for Gen. EMORY's action "broad, emphatic, and unqualified." Well, that is a good deal a question of interpretation. We venture to say that Gen. EMORY finds the President's position sufficiently unequivocal. It is true that the President does not call his subordinates by any hard names; he recognizes in them conscientious and faithful officers, placed in a very trying position, and, while he cannot justify them, he can see excuses for them. We cannot ourselves find much fault with the President for this.

Again, the *Post* says that the President "should have declined to enforce any longer the uncertain and ineffectual policy which has been tried in that State and has failed;" that he should have said "that civil government must take the place of military rule; that if Congress would not assure the former, he at least would no longer bear the responsibility of the latter." We suppose that this means that the President should withdraw the troops from Louisiana. He has tried that once, last Summer, and the result was that the White League took possession of the Government by force. That is the "civil government" which would ensue to-morrow if the United States troops were removed, and that is no civil government at all, but a "military rule" of the most arbitrary and lawless character. Possibly that may be the best way to deal with Louisiana, but it is a way which no Executive could adopt without incurring grave responsibility.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Of late years the newspapers have fallen into the habit of prefacing long news reports with an introductory summary. Men are in such a hurry, and there is so much to read, that a descriptive paragraph or two at the head of a voluminous account is taken as a favor by those who thus get the news "in a nutshell." Of course this is a dangerous thing—this acceptance of one man's version of a series of facts, in order to avoid the necessity of reading the full statement. Conversations, testimony, and real occurrences, when their details pass through the mind of a prejudiced person, are sure to come out in the form of a summary with a color and bias which do not belong to them. An editor's opinions appear in the editorial page; they have no right in the daily record of current events. We get very far away from the *news*paper when the "brief abstract and chronicle of the time" is insidiously made a vehicle for the prejudices and premature judgments of those whose business it is to prepare it.

And we have observed with regret the growing practice of some who skillfully use the time-saving "introduction" to distort the news. In many instances the head-lines and introduction actually form a leading article upon the report which follows. The partisanship of the writer influences him so powerfully that he parades as facts certain statements which ampler details in the same columns positively contradict. This is dishonest; and when, as in some cases, it is done to prejudice a case on trial, it is monstrous. One of the most flagrant sinners in this respect is the *Herald*, which not only by insinuation, innuendo, and prurient suggestion, attempts to influence opinion in a certain cause now in a Brooklyn court, but deliberately and daily falsifies the record. By common consent all newspaper comment upon the apparent guilt or innocence of parties to a suit is avoided by newspapers while the trial is in progress. The meanest criminal is entitled to this protection. It is a great outrage on the part of a newspaper to argue the case while it is in court. More than that, it is contempt of court, and the person guilty of such an invasion of justice is, or should be, clapped into prison for his insolence. In the paper above referred to, a writer who has a fixed opinion as to the merits of the Brooklyn case daily builds up, in an "introduction" to the report of the trial, a fabric designed to fortify his theory of the cause. Instead of being an impartial narrator of events passing under his observation, he is arguing the case to the jury, the counsel, and the general public. In the midst of the twaddle about millinery, physiognomical phenomena, and things purely within the imagination of the writer, there is a deliberate purpose to mislead and belie. We can afford to laugh at the snobbishness of the reporter who prattles about a lady's handkerchief being "frequently used at her nose," as if she should have used it at some other person's nose, but he purposely falsifies the facts when he makes Judge MORRIS quote from one of the defendant's letters, "I am full of healthy vigor," instead of "I am full of mental vigor," which the *verbatim* report shows were the words used. Such a perversion of truth shows great cunning; but it is not honest journalism. We may be amused with such expressions as "an excited, doomful smile," "somewhat wild lights" on somebody's face, and "the round-headed man, CARPENTER, who was eating up the orator with his nostrils, eyes, and ears." We hope the round-headed man relished his unnatural meal; but to be put into such unutterable bosh as this is a public humiliation.

Evidently, the *Herald* writer having made up his mind that the defendant is guilty, sets about the work of proving his case, and with a cheerful impudence that ought to engage the attention of the court. When he describes the personal appearance of the defendant, it is done with a power of imagination that supplies all the points that may be missing. He is like a spectator who, mistaking the Judge for the accused, swore that his very looks proved his guilt. We do not care to reproduce in our columns the indecent and infamous pictorial argument by which the *Herald* attempts to prove that the defendant and the late companion of the plaintiff *must* be guilty. Such a shameless use of descriptive language belongs to a journal which is the advertising organ of a nameless business. The whole end and aim of this perverted "introduction" to the trial scene is a laborious attempt to show why an alleged offense, which seems incredible to some, was not only possible but probable. To accomplish this, a foul imagination reeks with distorted imagery, and a prurient fancy sees in faces, movements, and personal characteristics what no pure mind could see, and what, if perceptible, does not belong to any public statement of the case. In other words, to quote one of the least offensive figures in this hysterical gush, it is sought to show by innuendo "the power of a buttercup to make a giant stoop down and pick it."

All this may be great trash, but it is a very dangerous quality of that article. It is not only highly wrought but highly colored, and is clearly designed to prejudice the case on trial. No paid attorney could be more partisan nor more constant to the interests of his client. The merest tyro in journalism knows that any attempt to prejudice a case on trial by means of publications is shocking to every sense of justice. A conspiracy to influence a verdict is one of the gravest crimes against society; and a plan to use the public press to secure that end ought to bring the plotters to condign punishment. In this particular case the court has the remedy. The newspaper that lends itself to such a scheme, or permits itself to be so used, has no right in the court-room. Under our system of jurisprudence, the utmost publicity is accorded to reports of judicial proceedings; but when reporters become lobbyists in the interests of either party to a suit, they forfeit all the rights which courtesy and usage have allowed. Since this unhappy trial has begun, the press has generally been circumspect in its comments. The guilt or innocence of the persons involved has become for the present a sealed question. It is to be determined by the jury. If anybody outside of the counsel engaged has any theory of the case, he has no business to publish it now. In the interest of common justice, as well as decency, we protest against the officious intermeddling of newspaper reporters.

OFFICIAL RESERVE.

It must be clear to every observant person who has considered the subject that, whatever the view that constitutional lawyers might take of the action of Gov. KELLOGG and Gen. DE TROBRIAND at New-Orleans, the strong feeling shown by a very considerable part of the community in regard to the affair was aroused, less by the Democratic invocation of the Federal military power, which in the end so disappointed them, than by Gen. SHERIDAN's "banditti" dispatch and its counterpart, Secretary BELKNAP's "So say we all of us," or, in the slang of the day, words to that effect. If the gallant General finds himself called up for rebuke before the bar of public opinion, and if the Secretary hears words that cause him to think that his past services have been forgotten, they may both of them set down this little unpleasantness in a great measure to the credit of a violation of official reserve and decorum. Among official persons who have been trained to their positions, or who have a natural fitness for them, with some experience, there is always a certain reticence, a cautiousness, about telling that which need not be told, a careful moderation in the use of language, a regard for appearances, and a consideration of the claims of courtesy, which are not assumed in vain, or for mere effect upon the outside world. The official bearing, and even the etiquette which they have produced, have a positive value in the conduct of public affairs. And in no respect have they such value in a greater degree than in the proper protection of an Administration from the indiscretion of its subordinates. We say the proper protection, for it should be observed that this official reserve cannot, or if it possibly might, it should not, be used to withhold from the public any important official acts of a public officer. Nothing that is essential should be, or, in the end, can be, covered up in this manner; but indiscreet words, which frequently make more trouble than really unjustifiable acts, may very properly, and in all prudence should be kept within the knowledge of the officer or the department to whom they are addressed.

Moreover, indiscreet words should not be sent officially from one officer of a Government to another. Official communications are not the proper vehicle for personal feeling, and very rarely so for personal views. The dryness and formality of official dispatches have been long a subject of remark, and even of caricature. But their character in these respects is not the result of accident or of affectation. Experience has proved that gush of any kind is not only needless in official communications, but very imprudent. Hence has arisen the received official style, which confines itself to an almost colorless report of facts which have occurred, or of obedience to orders. Even in diplomacy, where there are discussion and negotiation, official communications confine themselves, according to the most authoritative practice, to a cold report of what was said or done on various occasions, or a very reserved and dignified expression of opinion upon points which cannot be passed by unnoticed. This may all be carried to an extreme, it is true, as all things may be, good as well as bad; but exaggeration implies a normal type, as the counterfeit implies the genuine; and a proper degree of reserve in such matters has often prevented great catastrophes. Notably it did so at the time of the *Trent* affair. The British Foreign Office was so disturbed by that occurrence that the dispatch in regard to it was couched in such language that, right or wrong, we should probably have resented it at all hazards; but toned down as it came to us, at the instance of the Queen herself, (advised, it appears now, by Prince ALBERT,) it left the question where it could be settled in the light of cool reason. Here Prince ALBERT's well-known formality of habit and coldness of character were of positive and very great benefit to the whole world. And besides such benefit as this, which may accrue from official reserve and decorum, there is the preservation of dignity, which is in itself no unimportant element in the character of any Administration or of any Government. Where there must be command on one side and deference on the other, loss of dignity is loss of power. Men will not defer to, nor can they long respect, those who make a show of casting aside their own consciousness of responsible position, their own official self-respect.

The course of the War Department in regard to Gen. SHERIDAN's dispatch has been in direct violation of all these dictates of prudence and of precedent. If Gen. SHERIDAN entertains the views set forth in that dispatch, it was proper for him to communicate them to the Secretary in a private letter, but very improper to send them in an official telegram. But he having sent them in the latter form, they should have been carefully kept within the official privacy of the department, while he should have been counseled to be more prudent as to both words and acts in future. But on the contrary, the thing is flung right in the face of the public, which, while somewhat astonished at the blow, receives another in the "so say we all of us" dispatch. Now, if what the Secretary of War telegraphed was true, as to which there appears to be some doubt, he should not have announced it in that form in a dispatch allowed to go to the public. It was not becoming in the head of a department of the Government of a great nation. He might well have continued in the same vein, and added "for he's a jolly good fellow," which, although it may be true of Gen. SHERIDAN, has not exactly a place in an official communication. This matter of official decorum is one as to which we have been losing rather than gaining ground of late. Our official dignity has not kept pace with the growth of our national importance. It were well if in this respect we learned something from our grandfathers.

ANOTHER STATE MUDDLE.

By the late decision of the Arkansas Supreme Court, the legal contest for the Governorship of that State is closed. That is to say, it is closed so far as BROOKS and BAXTER are concerned. There is a small remainder in the shape of an unsettled dispute between VOLNEY V. SMITH and the present Governor. SMITH pretends that BAXTER's term of office has not expired; that he, SMITH, as Lieutenant Governor, is entitled to act as Governor for the rest of BAXTER's term, and that BAXTER, by surrendering his office to a newly-elected successor, has "abdicated" the Gubernatorial office. It is useless to pursue this branch of Arkansas politics. The whole disheartening complication, let us hope, is disposed of forever. The report of the evidence taken in Judge POLAND's committee shows that there was as much confusion in the domestic affairs of the State as there was in its politics. The same interminable complications that existed in political matters seem to have extended into every department of activity. Some parts of the testimony are grotesque to the last degree. But there is in it an element of the tragic which the squabbles of the several contending Governors lack.

One hardly knows how to regard the story of the Jefferson County coffins, and what the witnesses called "the cremation exercises." When KING WHITE's Militia were arresting the Brooks men through the country, one Deputy Sheriff was brought in under guard and treated to the sight of four black coffins set up in the court-house. These were labelled "Powell Clayton," "J. W. Dorsey," "Poker Jack," and "Judge Whytock" respectively, and each bore the additional legend of "D. D. D.," which mysterious letters signified that the expected tenants of these shells were already dead, condemned, and delivered. It turned out, later, that the coffins were prepared for a mock cremation exercise, in which certain obnoxious persons were to be burned in effigy, and the expenses of which were paid by "a party of Young Bourbon Democracy." But this little bit of melodrama had its effect in scaring men of weak nerves who had a wholesome terror of death. More serious than this were the frequent murders and assassinations, of which we get some glimpses in the committee's report. Intimidation seems to have been very generally resorted to wherever votes could be made. In this game, the negroes usually suffered most. One witness, one of the numerous deputy sheriffs of that period, testified to the killing of ABRAMS, a negro whom he was taking peaceably to jail, followed by a volunteer posse of white men. These volunteer defenders of the law killed the unarmed and manacled negro while the Deputy Sheriff was conveniently sauntering in the rear. There was no pretense that the prisoner could or would escape. He was thus disposed of to save trouble.

The negroes, hunted and pursued, would turn on their tormentors occasionally, and when they did they usually managed to have an arsenal of weapons near at hand. One of these men, who testified that he belonged to "the State-house gang among the Brooks men," said that he saw a party of armed men approaching his house; that he got behind a plank fence with a double-barrel gun and a pistol; then he got another gun and two more pistols, and, being reinforced by a neighbor with more firearms, he staid in the neighborhood all night; and, when daylight came, he "took precautions and knocked about all day." This poor fellow, armed as he was, seems to have spent all his time in "knocking about." No sooner did he begin to relate to the committee his story of adventure than he slid off into an indistinct gurgle of "knocking about the rest of the time." But he knew enough to "get the drop," as he called it, on his persecutors, and his battery was kept with "a bead" drawn on them. Another much-beset colored man testified that, after a white man had stormed about his house all night, he got up and found the white man easy to conquer, for he "got the drop" on him, remarking as he did so, "Hold up your hands or I'll blow your brains out. I've been fooled all night and you'll not fool with me any more." The victorious negro then relates how he "went through" the white man's pockets and found only twenty-five cents and a lot of cartridges. The cowed white man was disarmed and had his money restored to him by his conqueror, who informed him at parting that if he did not leave those parts within an hour he would kill him.

Such scenes as these give an outsider some idea of the condition of things in Arkansas during the late struggle. We wish we could be sure that they would never be repeated. But, whether they are or not, it is necessary that people in more peaceful States should understand how these long contests for political supremacy demoralize the people and desolate the land. It is not alone that human life is wasted and bloody crimes are committed. Industry is unsettled; life-long enmities are engendered; and it will require many years to bring back the population of the troubled districts to any form of respect for law, life, and property. All parties to these quarrels readily resort to violence, and the blessings and arts of peace return slowly to a country so torn by domestic warfare.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR THOMAS' MATINEE.

Mr. Theodore Thomas will to-morrow give a special matinée concert at Steinway Hall. We append the programme, which, as usual, tells its own story. It has been arranged as follows:

Symphony, "Harold in Italy"	Berlioz
Octett, for string instruments	Mendelssohn
Overture to "William Tel."	Rossini
"Traumerei"	Schumann
Introduction. Quintet. Finale. } Third act "Meistersinger"	Wagner

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The last rehearsal for the second concert takes place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-day at 3 o'clock, and the concert occurs to-morrow evening. In consequence of the sickness of Miss Cary, Miss Anna Drasdil, who was to sing at the third concert, will appear at once in Miss Cary's stead. The Bach suite and Schumann Symphony are the leading orchestral works on the programme.

MR. GILL'S LECTURE.

Mr. William F. Gill made known at Steinway Hall, last evening, a lecture on "Reading and Readers," which embodied much that was interesting and edifying. The lecture, however, derived most of its value from the dramatic readings it bound together and framed. Mr. Gill is possessed of a very fine voice, which he has cultivated, seemingly, with assiduity and judgment, and his delivery is unaffected, varied, and impressive. Its beauty of tone is quite uncommon; its lack of spontaneity its most apparent defect. Mr. Gill's efforts afforded considerable pleasure last night, and this found expression in hearty plaudits.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

CHANCES OF THE CANDIDATES—THE BALLOTING TO BEGIN NEXT TUESDAY—JUDGE HOAR'S LETTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—It was formally announced in the Legislature to-day that the balloting for United States Senator will begin on next Tuesday. A call will be issued to-morrow for a Republican caucus. This is made by the State Central Committee, but the leaders calling it are Dawes men. The Senate is declared to be very strong for Dawes, and the House divided between Dawes and Hoar, with a leaning toward Dawes. The Dawes men count up nineteen Senators sure for their candidate, five for Hoar, and fourteen for a straight-out Democrat. Some of the Democrats are talking of running Gov. Gaston. If they should do so, and by any chance elect him, the State would again fall under the control of the Republicans, the Lieutenant Governor and the other State officers being Republicans. Important extracts from a private letter from Judge Hoar regarding the Republican secret caucus in Washington Saturday night were published late this evening, evidently to have a bearing on the Senatorship contest. The report of what he said, he declares, was utterly untrue in substance and effect, although it may have had some fragments according to the facts. He then continues: "I do not feel at liberty to state affirmatively what took place at the caucus, but I intend to take the first opportunity to express my views in the House, and think no one will misunderstand them if I do. I shall then state that I do not think the Congress of the United States should pass upon grave public questions except after careful ascertainment of the facts and upon full deliberation; that the Republican Party will stand by the Republican President in every effort made by him in good faith to keep the peace and to protect the friends of the Union, black or white, in every State in the Union, to the full extent of his and of our constitutional power; that we will examine all the application of military force by the President, and if, upon the evidence, we find there has been any violation of constitutional rights or exceeding of constitutional powers, we will point it out and apply a remedy. If it has been well intended and only mistaken, then we may content ourselves with disapproving and correcting it. If it seems reckless or corrupt, we will denounce it; and I have some views on the powers and duty of the President, and the limits of them, which I think this crisis calls for stating from a not unfriendly source, if the facts turn out as I now understand them; but I have not undertaken to give an opinion in advance of the President's report to Congress and the report of our own committee. I wish to add that the newspaper report of the caucus was as grossly unjust to Mr. Dawes as it was to me, and that you may say on his behalf from me."

DEATH BY SCALDING.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 14.—The engine attached to the passenger train which left this city on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, for the West, exploded her boiler when near Moundsville, West Va., last evening, instantly killing the engineer, named Maurice Husted. The fireman, named A. Lyell, had a leg broken None of the passengers were injured.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE FINANCE BILL.

THE MEASURE APPROVED—FURTHER LEGISLATION TO ENABLE THE GOVERNMENT TO CARRY OUT ITS PROVISIONS DESIRABLE—PROSPECT FOR FURTHER FINANCIAL LEGISLATION THIS SESSION NOT ENCOURAGING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President, in returning to the Senate the Finance bill recently passed with his approval, took occasion to remind that body that, while a pledge to resume the payment of specie at a certain fixed date was commendable, and that he signed the bill with great pleasure, it was desirable that there should be further legislation to insure the ability of the Government to fulfill the pledge. The Message was a short one. It came in late in the day amid the exciting debate, and its contents are understood by very few people here to-night. There has yet been no discussion of it among members, nor any expression concerning the reception it is accorded. The proposition to increase the revenues has been privately discussed very extensively, and there has been ever since the beginning of the session the fear that deficiencies of revenue would have to be provided for in some manner. Mr. Dawes a long time ago introduced a bill to restore the tax on tea and coffee, and the restoration of the ten per cent. on manufactures has been frequently proposed, chiefly because it could be effected by a short and simple bill, and because it would not disturb existing relations of duties on different articles. The proposal to redeem legal tenders with gold at fixed rates has not been definitely before Congress. If the redemption is to withdraw the notes permanently from circulation there can be no prospect of its adoption. There is not much chance for further speedy consideration of financial questions, as the Senate would apparently rather let the Treasury become bankrupt than to forego the pleasure of the party debate for which the Louisiana affair affords opportunity.

THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following Message accompanying his approval of the new Finance bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

"Senate Bill No. 1,044," to provide for the resumption of specie payments, is before me, and this day receives my signature of approval. I venture upon this unusual method of conveying the notice of approval to the House in which the measure originated because of its great importance to of the country at large, and in order to suggest further legislation, which seems to me essential to make this law effectual. It is a subject of congratulation that a measure has become a law which fixes a date when specie resumption shall commence, and implies an obligation on the part of Congress, if in its power, to give such legislation as may prove necessary to redeem this promise. To this end I respectfully call your attention to a few suggestions.

NECESSITY FOR INCREASED REVENUE.

First—The necessity for an increased revenue to carry out the obligation of adding to the sinking fund annually one per cent. of the public debt, amounting now to about $34,000,000 per annum, and to carry out the promises of this measure, to redeem, under certain contingencies, eighty million dollars of the present legal-tenders and without contingency the fractional currency now in circulation. How to increase the surplus revenue is for Congress to devise, but I will venture to suggest that the duty on tea and coffee might be restored without permanently enhancing the cost to the consumers, and that the ten per cent. reduction of the tariff on the articles specified in the law of June 6, 1872, be repealed. The supply of tea and coffee already on hand in the United States would, in all probability, be advanced in price by adopting this measure. But it is known that the adoption of free entry to these articles of necessity did not cheapen them, but merely added to the profits of the countries producing them, or of the midalemen in those countries who have the exclusive trade in them.

REDEMPTION OF THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Second—The first section of the bill under consideration now provides that the fractional currency shall be redeemed in silver coin as rapidly as practicable. There is no provision preventing the fluctuation in the value of the paper currency with gold at a premium of anything over ten per cent. above the currency in use. It is probable, almost certain, that silver would be bought up for exportation as fast as it was put out, until change would become so scarce as to make the premium on it equal to the premium on gold, or sufficiently high to make it no longer profitable to buy for export, thereby causing a direct loss to the community at large and great embarrassment to trade. As the present law commands final resumption on the 1st of January, 1879, and as the gold receipts by the Treasury are larger than the gold payments and the currency receipts less than the currency payments, thereby making monthly sales of gold necessary to meet current currency expenses, it occurs to me that these difficulties might be remedied by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal-tender notes, whenever presented in sums of not less than one hundred dollars and multiples thereof, at a premium for gold of ten per cent., less interest at the rate of two and one-half per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1875, to the date of putting this law into operation, and diminishing this premium at the same rate until final resumption, changing the rate of premium demanded from time to time, as the interest amounts to one-quarter of one per cent. I suggest this rate of interest because it would bring currency at par with gold at the date fixed by law for final resumption. I suggest ten per cent. as the demand premium at the beginning, because I believe this rate would insure the retention of silver in the country for change. The provisions of the third section of the act will prevent combinations being made to exhaust the Treasury of coin. With such a law it is presumable that no gold would be called for not required for legitimate business purposes. When large amounts of coin should be drawn from the Treasury, correspondingly large amounts of currency would be withdrawn from circulation, thus causing a sufficient stringency in currency to stop the outward flow of coin. The advantages of a currency of a fixed, known value would also be reached. In my opinion, by the enactment of such a law business and industries would revive, and the beginning of prosperity on a firm basis would be reached.

OTHER LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

Other means of increasing the revenue than those suggested should probably be devised, and also other legislation. In fact, to carry out the first section of the act, another mint becomes a necessity. With the present facilities for coinage it would take a period probably beyond that fixed by law for final specie resumption to coin the silver necessary to transact the business of the country. There are now smelting furnaces for extracting the silver and gold from the ores brought from the mountain territories in Chicago, St. Louis, and Omaha, three in the former city, and as much of the change required will be wanted in the Mississippi Valley States, and as the metals to be coined come from the west of those States, and as I understand the charges for transportation of bullion from either of the cities named to the Mint in Philadelphia, or to New-York City, amount to four dollars for each one thousand dollars' worth, with an equal expense for transportation back, it would seem a fair argument in favor of adopting one or more of these cities as the place or places for the establishment of new coinage facilities.

CONCLUSION.

I have ventured upon this subject with great diffidence, because it is so unusual to approve a measure, (as I most heartily do this,) even if no further legislation is attainable at this time, and to announce the fact by message; but I do so because I feel that it is a subject of such vital importance to the whole country that it should receive the attention of, and be discussed by, Congress and the people, through the press, and in every way, to the end that the best and most satisfactory course may be reached of executing what I deem the most beneficial legislation on a most vital question to the interests and prosperity of the nation. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 14, 1875.

ALBANY.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION—THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE ON THE NEW-ORLEANS TROUBLES—A WEAK DEBATE IN THE HOUSE, AND NOTHING DONE IN THE SENATE—THE RESOLUTIONS—GOV. SEYMOUR'S LETTER ON KERNAN—PROSPECTS OF THE CANDIDATES—TAMMANY AFTER THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1875.

The Louisiana question has been the main subject of legislative attention to-day, and the attempt made to turn the affair to Democratic Party account has failed, and resulted in a rather tame, milk-and-water feeling. As was generally expected would be the case, there were two sets of resolutions reported, those of the minority or Republican side being elaborate and logical, treating the matter from a national standpoint, while those presented by the majority of the committee were much broader in their allegations than the facts or circumstances of the New-Orleans difficulty seem to justify. Of course, the Democratic resolutions were adopted by the House on a strict party vote of 69 yeas to 51 nays, while the vote on the rejection of the minority report was 66 to 51.

The debate on the resolutions was remarkably weak and uninteresting, from whatever point it may be considered—even from the Republican side of the Assembly, on which side is to be found all the ability as well as experience of the House. The reason of this fact, so far as the minority is concerned, is that they were not called on to display any force, though I know they were well prepared to make matters warm in the event of any buncombe spirit being displayed on the other side. None of the speeches were addressed to the general scope of the questions involved, but were directed to portions only of the respective reports, or to particular assertions or insinuations of the speakers, for which they were called to account briefly by their opponents. The speakers on the Democratic side were Messrs. Daly, Waehner, and Thomas C. Campbell—all of New-York City; and on the Republican side, Messrs. Alvord, by whom the minority report was submitted and read; Husted, Whitmore, of Cortland; Russell, of Wayne; Seward, of New-York; Vedder, of Cattaraugus; Prince, of Queens, and Sherwood, of Broome. Singularly enough, too, after the few arguments advanced by the Democrats had been traversed over and over by so considerable an array of Republicans, the previous question was moved by Mr. Waehner, thus cutting off further debate, as if it were undesirable to that side, and Mr. Alvord rose promptly, and, as he put it, "cheerfully seconded the motion of the gentleman from New-York," which was carried. The resolutions on the question were as follows:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MAJORITY.

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That the people of New-York, through their Representatives in the Legislature, deprecate and condemn the recent interference of the military forces of the United States in the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana, as a gross violation of the constitutional rights of that State, and an implied menace to the rights of other States.

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That we view with alarm the growing tendency of the General Government to subordinate the civil to the military power, in total disregard of all constitutional guarantees, and even of the very spirit and essence of republican institutions.

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That we especially condemn the proposition of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and its approval by the Secretary of War in the name of the Administration, to subject citizens to trial by a military commission in time of peace.

(Signed,) JAMES DALY,
R. M. SHERMAN,
S. H. HAMMOND.

RESOLUTIONS REPORTED BY THE MINORITY.

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That we condemn the military interference with legislative rights and privileges, and that we deprecate the interference of the military arm of the General Government at the suggestion or request of any one claiming to be an officer of the so-called Legislature of Louisiana, or by any other authority of said State in the organization of its legislative Assembly, but still recognizing the constitutional duty of the United States, upon proper application, to protect by its troops, if necessary, the lawful authorities of the States in the discharge of their functions, and against domestic violence.

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That the difficulty in the way of peace and good government in Louisiana is only to be solved by the faithful adherence of all concerned in the respective duties prescribed them by the Constitution of the United States, which requires the President to maintain the public peace and take care that the laws are faithfully executed, requires Congress to guarantee to Louisiana a republican form of government, and to protect its inhabitants against domestic violence, and reserves to the people of Louisiana the right to elect, maintain, and obey their State authorities without intimidation, corruption, or violence.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress are requested to use their best efforts to effect a restoration of good order and untrammeled government in Louisiana upon this basis.

(Signed,) THOMAS G. ALVORD.
JAMES W. HUSTED.

TAMMANY MAKING VACANCIES.

The only matter of regular business which embraced any general public interest was the introduction, by Mr. Timothy J. Campbell, of New-York, of the following charter amendment bill for the ousting of Controller Green and the Counsel to the Corporation of New-York City:

SECTION 1. Section 25 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," passed April 30, 1873, is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words "Controller" and "Counsel to the Corporation," wherever they occur therein.

SEC. 2. Section 30 of said chapter 335 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The head of the Finance Department shall be called the Controller of the City of New-York. He shall be first elected at a general election to be held in November, 1875, and take his office on the 1st day of January, 1876, and hold the same until the 1st day of January, 1879, and until his successor shall be elected and duly qualified. An election for the head of the Finance Department in said City shall afterward take place in November, 1878, and every three years thereafter, and the Controller so elected shall take and hold his office for three years, and until his successor shall be elected and duly qualified. The term of office of the present Controller of said City shall end at the expiration of five days from the passage of this act, and the Mayor of said City shall, within five days from the passage of this act, appoint a Controller to fill the vacancy hereby created, and who shall hold office as such Controller until the 1st day of January, 1876.

SEC. 3. Section 37 of said chapter 335 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The head of the Law Department shall be called the "Counsel to the Corporation." He shall be first elected at the general election to be held in November, 1875, and take his office on the 1st day of January, 1876, and hold the same until the 1st day of January, 1879, and until his successor shall be elected and duly qualified. An election for the head of the Law Department shall afterward take place in November, 1878, and every three years thereafter, and the Counsel to the Corporation so elected shall take and hold his office for three years, and until his successor shall be elected and duly qualified. The term of office of the present Counsel to the Corporation of said City shall end at the expiration of five days from the passage of this act, and the Mayor of said City shall, within five days from the passage of this act, appoint a Counsel to the Corporation to fill the vacancy hereby created, and who shall hold office as such Counsel to the Corporation until the 1st day of January, 1876.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE SENATORIAL CANVASS.

Gov. Seymour is here working actively, considering his years and physical condition, in the interest of his friend, Mr. Kernan, for the United States Senatorship, and to-day made public the letter, of which I gave you the substance in my dispatch of last night. The letter is as follows:

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1875.

DEAR SIR: As it is stated in one of the New-York papers that you are inclined to vote for me to fill the office of United States Senator, I think that I ought to give you my reasons for declining to be a candidate for that place. The good will shown by you and others on this subject has given me great pleasure, as it is a high honor you are disposed to confer upon me. While this adds to the many obligations I am under to my friends, it also makes it my duty to see if it is for the interest and for the benefit of our party and of our country that I should be elected to that position. It would be ungrateful in me to satisfy a desire for any office, however exalted, if it would injure our active friends throughout the State. I have looked over the ground with care, and I am led to the conclusion that Mr. Kernan should be selected by the Legislature. It is due to him to say that I made up my mind without any previous interview with him. Holding those opinions, I cannot as a candidate stand in the way of a policy which I believe is demanded by the interests of our friends in all parts of the State. I did not withdraw my name from the canvass for personal reasons alone, nor to advance the interests of Mr. Kernan. If I did not feel that more was involved than the interests of individuals, I would not indicate a personal choice of a candidate. I only wish to avoid a sacrifice of our friends in the towns and counties of our State. I have no interests which can mislead me in this matter. An honorable office is a temptation to a different conclusion. The mischief of a mistaken policy would not fall upon men who, like myself, are going off from the stage of political action, but upon younger men, upon whose zeal and energy we must look for the success of our party and the preservation of its principles. I do not write this because I think there is any probability of my nomination, but because I do not wish my name to be used in the caucus for an office I would not accept. Truly yours.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Hon. R. A. PARMENTER.

This afternoon Mr. Seymour held receptions in Senator Parmenter's and Scott Lord's parlors at the Delavan, and a very large number of visitors paid their respects. The effect of his visit has been to stimulate the actions and feelings of the Kernan men to a high pitch, and for a time this afternoon there were rumors afloat that Murphy was to be withdrawn from the canvass. These reports were very industriously circulated by the Kernan men, but late in the afternoon they had disappeared. Both sides up to 6 o'clock continue to work with unabated vigor, and talk with the utmost apparent confidence of their prospects of success. By this time to-morrow evening one of the candidates, and possibly both, may be out of the field; though it is not at this time likely that any third man will be brought in. At the present hour every nerve is being strained to influence the question as to the manner of taking the vote in caucus, as on this question the ultimate issue will very largely depend. Indeed, the vote is more talked of now than either of the candidates. Judge Church's rumored defection is both denied and affirmed in various quarters.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION IN THE STATE SENATE.

HEATED CONTINUANCE OF YESTERDAY'S DEBATE—PASSAGE OF SENATOR WOOD'S AMENDMENTS TO SENATOR JOHNSON'S RESOLUTION — SENATOR DICKINSON'S SUBSTITUTE RESOLUTION—THE MATTER AGAIN POSTPONED—OTHER BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1875.

The debate upon the Louisiana question was resumed to-day in the State Senate with unabated ardor. It will be remembered that the question under discussion when the Senate adjourned yesterday was Senator Wood's amendments to Senator Johnson's resolution. The resolution, with the amendments offered by Senator Woodin and accepted by Senator Johnson, was as follows:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of the State of New-York in Senate assembled, hereby condemn and denounce the spirit and sentiments of the telegraphic dispatch of Gen. Sheridan, dated at New-Orleans, La., Jan. 5, 1875, to the Secretary of War, which suggests that Congress should pass a law declaring a large class of the people of Louisiana "banditti," in order that they could be tried by a military commission, and which also suggests that it is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring these same citizens "banditti," no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon himself; and that we regard the recommendations contained in said dispatch as despotic in their nature, unprecedented in the history of our country, and tending to the destruction of representative government and constitutional liberty.

Senator Wood's amendments were that, after the words "in Senate assembled" should be inserted "while affirming our unshaken confidence in the patriotism, fidelity, and integrity of Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, we nevertheless," &c.; and that the words "despotic in their nature" be stricken out, and after the words "history of our country" be inserted the words "unwarranted by the present situation of affairs in Louisiana, so far as this body is at this time advised." The object of these amendments, it need scarcely be said, was to take away from the resolution all appearance of censuring Gen. Sheridan personally as well as his acts, and this was the particular point under discussion when the Senate adjourned yesterday.

This being the position of affairs, Senator Parmenter reopened the debate this morning. He did not see how it was possible to denounce despotism, and in the same breath to declare confidence in the despot. He was perfectly willing to excuse the utterances of one impulsive man, urged on by the heat of great excitement, but he observed no evidence of contrition on the part of Gen. Sheridan. On the contrary, he thought his acts were as designedly traitorous as those of Gen. Benedict Arnold, and he hoped the amendment would be withdrawn.

To this assault upon Gen. Sheridan Senator Woodin made an eloquent reply. The object of the resolution, he said, was merely to condemn Sheridan's dispatch, and not the General himself. But the Senator from the Twelfth District [Parmenter] had called the General a liar, a despot, and a traitor, in much the same spirit, it seemed to the speaker, that had actuated the Senator's party ever since 1860, when it had called Grant a usurper and Lincoln a drunken boor. There was plenty of denunciation of Sheridan, he continued, but not a word of disapproval of the bloodshed and terrorism that had forced the sending of the obnoxious dispatch. He loved Gen. Sheridan, and so did, or ought to, the Senator from the Twelfth District, whose children would be ashamed of him if he did not to-day put on record his approval of the General's course.

Senator Parmenter briefly replied, reaffirming his position, and Senator Jacobs then moved as a second amendment to Senator Johnson's resolution, that after the words "in Senate assembled," and in place of the words suggested by the first part of Senator Wood's amendment be inserted the words "while expressing our highest admiration for the illustrious services heretofore rendered by Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan."

Senator Wood objected to the amendment, because it defeated the very purpose for which his own was offered, which was to affirm entire confidence in Gen. Sheridan, unshaken by his recent course in Louisiana; and Senator King drew a parallel between the course of Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Andrew Jackson, after which the yeas and nays were called upon Senator Jacobs' amendment. It was lost by a vote of 11 to 16, and the first part of Senator Wood's amendment was immediately thereafter carried by the exactly reverse vote of 16 to 11. The second part of Senator Wood's amendment was then divided, the question being first put as to whether the words "despotic in their nature" should be stricken from Senator Johnson's resolution, and by a vote of 12 to 15 it was decided that the words should be retained. The second part of the amendment, viz., as to the insertion of the words "unwarranted by the present situation," &c., was also carried, and Senator Wood immediately moved the further amendment that the first sentence of the resolution be so amended as to read, "Resolved, that we, the representatives of the people of the State of New-York in Senate assembled, do hereby condemn the sentiments," &c. This amendment was also carried by a vote of yeas 16, nays 10, and the result had scarcely been announced when Senator Dickinson moved the substitution for the much-amended resolution of the following one:

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of New-York reaffirms its confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the Federal Administration and its illustrious chief, which confidence is renewed and strengthened by the Message of the President on the subject of the existing troubles at New-Orleans, transmitted to Congress Jan. 13, 1875.

Resolved, That the career of Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan has been distinguished by valor, by patriotism, by brilliant ability to command, and by all the soldier-like qualities, in such degree as to shed lustre on the military profession and the history of the country; and, while we desire to further record, in the most emphatic manner, our disapproval of the spirit and recommendations of his dispatch to the War Department asking for authority to declare certain persons banditti, we cannot permit this one error, due to the impulsive zeal of a soldier indignant at the signs of smothered treason which surrounded him, to blot out the debt of gratitude and admiration due to him from every loyal citizen in the land.

The introduction of this substitute resolution lent new vigor to a debate which had been growing somewhat monotonous. Senator Woodin instantly demanded whether the Republican Senators were not prepared to vote a condemnation of Gen. Sheridan without sugar-coating it, and Senator Johnson called upon the majority, if they wished, to indorse the Administration to do so without disguising their attempts. As these two speakers were representatives—the one of the Democrats, and the other of the Republicans—Senator Dickinson perceived that there was no chance that his resolution could be adopted, and he consequently withdrew it; first, however, explaining his reasons for offering it. He had desired, he said, to reprove Gen. Sheridan, and to commend the Administration, because he thought the former ought to be reproved for the suggestions he had made, and the latter ought to be commended for not following them. He also added a vehement arraignment of a party which was so inconsistent as to have not a word of condemnation for a state of affairs in which Judges were murdered on the Bench, and to denounce the General who was trying to restore law and order. As for himself, he revered Sheridan, and he thought there would be more appropriateness in holding meetings to denounce the White League than in denouncing him.

The debate was continued for some time after this, but it very perceptibly languished. The Senators very generally began reading newspapers, and the audience, which had been large and attentive, scattered almost entirely. The only other principal feature of this four hours' debate was a motion by Senator Johnson himself, who was disgusted at the "emasculation" of his resolution, that it should lie on the table, a proposition which was decisively negatived. A number of other unimportant motions were made and lost, and finally Senator Woodin moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed until to-morrow, when a final vote shall be taken without debate, delay, or amendment. It is very difficult to say what final disposition will be made of the matter. There was a time when it appeared as if the resolution would pass by a large majority, including some of both parties, but it has now been so amended that it displeases all the Democrats and some Republicans. The Governor's Message on the subject is still lying on the table.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Although the session of the Senate was a very long one, no business was transacted beyond the debate above reported, except the introduction, in the five minutes preceding adjournment, of several bills. One, offered by Senator Jacobs, has reference to the regulation of the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors by the appointment of Commissioners of Excise. Another, introduced by Senator Booth, has reference to the Fourth avenue improvement in New-York City. The latter provides that a Board of Engineers of the Fourth Avenue Improvement shall be appointed, said board to have power to fill vacancies in its number, and to consist of Allen Campbell and Alfred W. Craven, each at an annual salary of five thousand dollars, and of the Chief Engineers of the Board of Public Works, and of the New-York and Harlem Railroad. This board is to have sole charge of the Fourth avenue improvement, and is to file with the Controller every month a sworn statement of its expenditures.

THE LATEST ON THE SENATORSHIP.

AN IMMENSE CROWD OF POLITICIANS IN ALBANY—BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT—THE QUESTION BETWEEN VOTING BY BALLOT AND VIVA VOCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The eve of the nomination of the candidate who is, on Tuesday next, to be elected a member of the United States Senate, has drawn an immense congregation of politicians to the city, and a large addition will be made to the number on the arrival of the early trains to-morrow. Among the most noted men who have reached here this evening are Gen. Slocum, of Brooklyn, John Morrissey, James O'Brien, Erastus Brooks, James Hayes, County Clerk Walsh, Sidney Nichols, of New-York, and a host of lesser lights from the same City. But the rush of "statesmen" from the interior is something alarming. To know how the situation really appears to-night it is only necessary to visit the headquarters of the Murphy and Kernan factions, and to learn that both candidates are ahead. The Murphy managers express the utmost satisfaction at their prospects, and say that their work has been silent but effective. Mr. Murphy will go into the caucus to snatch victory or sustain defeat, and his friends say they will not complain of the result whatever it may be. On the other hand, the Kernan party are strong in their protestations that Mr. Murphy will withdraw before the caucus is called to order. It is questionable just now whether Seymour's presence here has been of service to Mr. Kernan or not, as it appears he has in some quarters been making use of the religious sentiment in the canvass, by urging that Mr. Kernan was defeated in the Governorship by the cry that he was a Roman Catholic, and that he must, therefore, be elected now to atone for that gross injustice. It is possible that this subject may be brought up in the caucus to-morrow, but it is certain that John Kelly's dictation will be a matter of discussion, as there are not a few of the country members who are very bitter on this point. Prominent men in the Kernan ranks have to-night expressed to me the utmost contempt for the Tammany Regency and its strength, but they say that they are willing for the present to make use of that strength.

The canvass to-night has really ceased to be Murphy against Kernan, and is turned to ballot versus *viva voce* voting. This will be, beyond question, the issue of the meeting, and the Kernan men themselves confess they are liable to any and every kind of disaster if they fail of victory on this test. The question of historical precedent for the ballot will be presented with names and dates. It is everywhere conceded that a sharp and decisive stand by the Murphy men in the caucus to-morrow, on the Tammany dictation and ballot question, may make very serious trouble for Mr. Kernan. While the outside opinion seems to be that Murphy has lost ground, his managers and friends are as active as ever, and up to the latest hour express confidence as to the result. Meantime Kernan and Murphy cannot both be Senators. It is talked here outside that Murphy can, at least, with good generalship make a compromise fight and bring in the third man, who would probably be Judge Church. This may, after all, be the true game that is being played, as from the Democratic point of view the election comprehends the control of the Federal patronage in this State after 1876, in which year they believe they will be able to elect a President. It is known what Judge Church's ambition in this respect is, although his lack of decision and resolution has before clogged, and may clog, his way. Gov. Tilden is taking no active part in this canvass, though his sympathies are with Mr. Kernan strongly.

INFANT ASYLUM BALL.

BRILLIANT SCENE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE—INCREASED SUCCESS OF ONE OF THE GRAND FASHIONABLE BALLS OF THE SEASON—NAMES OF THOSE PRESENT—NEW AND ELEGANT TOILETS—A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE.

The ball of the Infant Asylum took place last night at the Academy of Music, and was in some respects, perhaps, a greater success than on former occasions. This is saying a great deal, for if there is one institution which New-Yorkers are determined to uphold it is the ball given in aid of this most sterling charity. The end and aims of the Infant Asylum are not unknown to the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It is the great desire of those who are interested in this noble work, not only to save the infants, but if possible to reclaim the mothers. For this reason it was evident from the very beginning of the charity that to do much good it was absolutely necessary that it should have the countenance of the very leaders of society. It was easy for bigots to misunderstand the objects of the association, but the patrons and patronesses are from such a class as to make this impossible. And the fact that those who lead society among us are so interested, no doubt pointed out the yearly ball as the best method of raising funds, since here our social queens could wield a far greater influence than elsewhere. The result has been that the balls of this charity are invariably the social feature of the year. All our old Knickerbocker families, all our wealthy and refined foreign residents, made a point of appearing at the Academy of Music on this night if on no other. Diamond parures, magnificent pearls, rare old lace, that lie hidden away in chests and drawers for every other day in the year, are displayed now. Many ladies who patronize home millinery make an exception in favor of Worth for this one night. So all these things combine to make this a night of nights, a ball of balls.

Yesterday evening the ball opened somewhat later than last year. It was past 10 o'clock before the first set was formed, but the boxes were radiant with magnificently-dressed ladies, in which were, apparently, all the colors of the rainbow. But when the promenaders took the floor it became apparent that green and blue were the favorite tints, and next to this, perhaps, buff with blue trimmings. Mingled with the gorgeous toilets of the fair were the uniforms of members of the Governor's Staff, who were resplendent with flashing buttons and meandering aiguillettes. They were brand new, and the happy wearers, though unaccustomed to such splendor, seemed superlatively happy, and received the congratulations of their lady friends with manifest delight. The full-dress costumes of the gentlemen indicated that the days of lavender kid gloves have gone by, but white kid gloves and black pantaloons were seen on every hand last evening. At 10 o'clock the promenade was formed, and the company marched on to the floor to the exquisite music of an overture by Grafulla's full band. The grand march was led by General and Mrs. Hancock, who were preceded by the officers of the institution, two and two, and followed by a small but select array of fashion and beauty. The scene on the floor of the Academy during the promenade was an animated and brilliant one, and fully prepared the spectator for the beautiful picture presented at a later period of the evening.

At the preparatory notes for the opening quadrille, sets were formed, the ball-room being occupied by only six sets. The ball was then opened by Gen. Hancock, who danced with his lady, the other couples in the set being Mr. and Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins, Dr. Wooster and Miss Mamie Garrison, Miss Mary Allen and Mr. Amos Eno. During the promenade which followed the opening quadrille, the numbers on the floor were largely augmented, and in the succeeding waltz the hall was comfortably filled. By the time of the galop, which stood third on the programme, the floor was crowded to its utmost capacity with gay dancers, and so continued until intermission, after which the crush was not so great. The atmosphere became charged with the very spirit of enjoyment. There was a hum of many voices, a pleasing bustle here, there, and everywhere. Wherever one wandered one met gay groups, either ascending the many staircases or descending, or breaking from the obscurity of the dressing-room in all their loveliness upon the dazzled loungers in the corridor. The band struck up a waltz, and the stage became a whirling mass of life and color, scattering perfumes, with hair waving, diamonds sparkling, and still brighter and more dangerous gleams darting from lovely eyes. The ball was now fairly started, a pronounced and magnificent success. Among those present were: Commodore C. K. Garrison, Mrs. C. K. Garrison, Miss Garrison, and Mrs. Garrison, of St. Louis; Gen. W. S. Hancock and Mrs. Hancock; Mr. A. T. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart; Gen. Duryee, Mrs. Duryee and son; Brig. Gen. Austin Flint, Jr., Col. James B. Pearsall, Col. Thomas Stokes, and Col. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, of Gov. Tilden's staff; Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, and Miss Baxter; Mr. L. M. Bates and Mrs. Bates, Mr. Pearce, of England; Mr. Barrett, Mr. Lawrence Kearney, Mr. Charles W. Carpenter, Mr. Louis Wright, Mr. S. S. Burt, Mrs. James Barrow, [Aunt Fannie,] and Miss Barrow. The Miss Gretorex, (two,) Miss Hutchinson, Miss Carrie Hall, daughter of A. Oakey Hall; Mrs. David G. Croly, Miss Dodge, Mr. Edmund C. Stedman, Mr. Francis Copcutt, Miss Mary Dewees, daughter of Dr. Dewees; Mr. Lucius L. Stewart and Miss Stewart, Dr. Peter Porter, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Lieut. Harrison, Mr. T. K. Platt and lady, Mr. W. Miller and Miss Miller, Mrs. Trottwood, Mrs. B. H. Van Auken, Mrs. Bates, Mr. Charles Brown and Mrs. Brown, Mr. William Black and Miss Rightabout, Hon. Isaac H. Bailey and Miss Bailey, Mr. Townsend Cox, Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, Mr. Friend P. Fitts, Controller Andrew H. Green, Commissioner G. M. Van Nort and Mrs. Van Nort, Gen. Cullen, Gen. John B. Woodward, Gen. Smith, Mr. Joseph S. Kay, Dr. Joel Foster, Dr. True and Mrs. True, Dr. Stephen Smith, Mr. Van Vechten Trotter, Mr. Spencer H. Green, Mrs. Green, and Miss Green, Miss Clark, Mr. R. M. White, Col. C. B. Mitchell, Mr. A. Porter Barnard, Dr. S. Auscowne, Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard, Dr. Emerson, Gen. Horace Porter, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Mr. E. W. Van Voorhis, Col. Emmons Clark, Mr. George W. Scott, Mr. Henry J. Sloane, Mr. Charles H. Hatch, Mr. William K. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John S. Stokes, Gen. Gordon Granger and Mrs. Granger, Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr., Gen. Fry, Lieut. Ward, Col. Wharton, Col. Croston, Major Freide, Dr. Bedell, Dr. R. H. Derby, Mr. Loring Andrews, Mr. Jesse Seligman, Mrs. H. A. Blanchard, Miss Delia Kerner, Mr. Theodore Moss, Mrs. Moss and Miss Moss, Mr. Morris Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Clarence Collins and Mrs. Collins, Mr. W. C. Darling and Mrs. Darling, Mr. J. H. Case, Mrs. Case, and Miss Carrie Case, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Juilard, Mr. George W. Weber, Mr. Charles Vincent, Mrs. Vincent, and Miss Hattie Vincent; Mr. Tracy E. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts; Mr. W. H. Hampton and Miss Hampton; Mr. Edward H. Hatch, Mr. John McGinniss, Jr., Dr. William Shine, Mr. Cyrus Clark, Mr. Samuel G. Wheeler, Mr. Augustus L. Brown, Mr. Frank Henriques, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Dr. Willard Parker, Mr. William Baylis, Mr. Charles Watrous and Mrs. Watrous, Dr. Charles Bernacki, Mr. Frederick Jones, Dr. Asch, Dr. F. A. Burrall, Mr. B. F. Beekman, Mr. Charles Wall and Mrs. Wall, Mr. H. C. Fahnestock and Mrs. Fahnestock, Mr. A. W. Sanford, Mr. William R. Garrison and Mrs. Garrison, Mr. John Bloodgood and Mrs. Bloodgood, Mr. T. T. Read, Jr., Mr. Thomas Tweddle, Dr. George A. Peters, Prof. C. L. Chandler, Mr. Eugene Schieffelin, Mr. W. L. Strong and Mrs. Strong, Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, Mr. Dudley G. Gautier, Mr. T. E. Roberts, Mr. Howard Dickinson, Mr. Clark Bell, Mr. James M. Hartshorn, Mr. Union Adams, Mrs. J. S. Jenness, Mr. George M. Grooves, Mr. A. A. Selover, Mr. James H. Phipps, Mr. Harvey Durand, Mr. Peter Moller, Jr., and Mrs. Moller, Hon. A. R. Lawrence, Mrs. C. S. Groot, Mr. Volk and Miss Volk, Mr. John Townsend, and Miss Maggie B'Arton.

THE TOILETS.

The toilets of the ladies were very beautiful. It was the great opening night of the season in the fashionable world, and the costumes consequently were new and varied. Many of them had been specially imported, and were marvels of the designer's skill. Silks of every known hue greeted the eye and strove for supremacy with the more airy textures; laces worth fortunes displayed all the intricacies of the manufacturer's art, and regal velvets, over which diamonds glittered, were pitilessly trailed along the floor as though their owners never intended to wear them again. The costumes displayed quite as much variety in design as in texture, and many of them introduced slight innovations in evening dress, which were decidedly becoming. Where so much elegance and variety of costume was displayed it would appear almost unfair to particularize; any nevertheless a description of a few of the more prominent ladies' toilets will be read with interest.

Mrs. Clarence Lyman Collins wore a magnificent dress of white satin, trimmed with black velvet Duchess lace and white camellias; headdress to match, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. S. L. M. Bates was attired in a beautiful robe of black velvet, ornamented with jet; headdress of feathers and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. J. Hudson Hoagland wore a velvet dress, elaborately trimmed with white point lace; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. J. H. Watson wore a light blue silk dress, trimmed with point Venice lace, and lace overskirt; diamond ornaments; hair dressed with natural flowers.

Mrs. Gen. Hancock was attired in a velvet robe, with an elaborately-embroidered lace over-skirt; low neck; hair adorned with roses.

Mrs. Groot wore a magnificent imported costume of a new shade of apricot silk, trimmed with Valenciennes lace; hair a la Pompadour, adorned with natural flowers.

Mrs. J. S. Decker was attired in a white brocade, handsomely trimmed with lace.

Mrs. Robinson wore a salmon-colored satin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, from Connolly's; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Dows appeared in a very delicate lilac silk, profusely trimmed; sapphire and diamond ornaments.

Mrs Budd wore a splendid white silk, elaborately trimmed with black lace, new design; diamond ornaments.

Miss Hall, daughter of A. Oakey Hall, wore a canary-yellow silk, with pomegranate ribbons and flowers.

The Misses Gretorex—daughters of the artist—one in pale blue, and the other in pale pink.

Miss Mamie Garrison was attired in lemon-colored silk, with plaitings of lisse, festooned with blue flowers; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart appeared in a rich black velvet robe, trimmed with white thread lace.

The Misses Garrison, of St. Louis, nieces of the Commodore, were attired in elegant costumes, which were much admired.

Mrs. Bigelow wore a black silk dress, low neck, with white lace shawl.

Mrs. Chase was attired in purple velvet, with magnificent diamonds.

Miss Chase wore pink tarlatan, beautifully trimmed.

Mrs. Leeds wore a beautiful aqua-marine dress, trimmed with lace.

Mrs. Seymour, of Syracuse, was attired in a white tarlatan dress, beautifully embroidered in gold.

Mrs. Duggin wore a splendid silver-gray costume, with Valenciennes lace overdress, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Dr. Strew wore a blue and white gaze de Chambery dress, with point applique lace; ornaments, dead gold.

Mrs. Barrow, "Aunt Fanny," wore a beautiful gray silk, with pink silk pipings, and black velvet court train.

Miss Barrow wore a blue silk dress, covered with white lace, and a parure of morning glories.

Mme. Meares wore a black velvet robe, with lace shawl, thread lace trimmings.

Miss Vincent wore a beautiful blue silk and velvet dress; roses in her hair; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. A. McClelland had on a French gray silk; water-lilies and leaves in the hair; diamond ornaments.

THE BOXES.

The boxes, all of which let at remunerative prices, were filled by a gay and ever-changing assemblage of fashionables, who appeared to enjoy the scene on the floor to the utmost. The rows of seats with their elegantly costumed occupants, rising tier above tier, presented a gorgeous appearance and set off the spacious building to advantage. The occupants of the boxes were as follows:

PROSCENIUM BOXES.

N—Mrs. C. K. Garrison, O—F. H. Tows, P—Mrs. A. T. Stewart, S—Jeremiah Curtis, L—Eugene L. Robinson, F—Mr. Salvador Ross, H—Mr. De Forest, E—Mrs. Aufmordt.

OPERA BOXES.

"Bellini," Mario Le Brun Cooper; "Gounod," Louis Hargous; "Donizetti," Mrs. Decker; "Grisi," Mrs. Wood; "La Grange," A. L. Brown; "Kellogg," H. W. Peck; "Meyerbeer," Dr. Charles Allin; "Mozart," Mrs. J. H. Watson; "Nilsson," Mrs. David Watts; "Patti," Mrs. Case; "Parepa," W. A. Oscanyan; "Piccolomini," Mrs. Darling; "Rossini," Mrs. J. L. Riker; "Verdi," Henry Stokes.

BALCONY BOXES—FRONT ROW.

No. 1, A. B. Graves; No. 2, Mrs. F. D. Tappan; No. 3, Mrs. G. P. Trigg; No. 4, Mrs. J. C. Carey; No. 5, H. M. Williams; No. 6, Robert Hutchings; No. 7, E. W. Scott; No. 8, Mrs. Stillman Clark; No. 9, B. Fielding; No. 10, Mrs. E. Ellsworth; No. 11, Mrs. J. O. Rhines; No. 12, Mrs. Hudson Hoagland and Mrs. J. S. Jenness; No. 13, Mrs. G. W. Powers; No. 14, Mrs. C. B. Hackley; No. 15, Mrs. John Walkinshaw; No. 16, J. B. Slawson; No. 17, Mrs. G. Kent; No. 18, F. R. Halsey; No. 19, Mrs. Chauncey Depew; No. 20, Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins; No. 21, D. Jones; No. 22, A. R. Eno; No. 23, Howard Dickinson; No. 24, Mrs. Henry Steers; No. 25, Alfred N. Beadleston; No. 26, Mrs. Charles Duggin; No. 27, S. C. Thompson; No. 28, S. K. Green; No. 29, Webster Wagner; No. 30, Mrs. Henriques; No. 31, T. Moss.

MIDDLE ROW.

No. 40, A. H. Baldwin; No. 41, Mr. Van Schaick; No. 42, Van Vechten Trotter; No. 43, Mrs. J. M. Ward; No. 44, Mrs. [illegible] Hutchins; No. 45, Mrs. H. [illegible] Fiske; No. 46, Mrs. E. Kedock; No. 47, Mrs. R. Butler; No. 48, Mrs. J. D. Townsend; No. 49, Mr. E. Ellsworth; No. 50, Mrs. C. L. Collins; No. 51, Mrs. A. Demarest; No. 52, Mrs. A. G. Tenny; No. 53, Mrs. Shattuck; No. 54, Miss Silverman; No. 55, Mrs. Robinson; No. 56, Edward Kemp; No. 57, Mrs. N. L. McReady; No. 58, Mme. Meares; No. 59, Miss Ward; No. 60, Mrs. C. S. Groot; No. 61, Robert C. Watson; No. 82, Mrs. J. R. Boyd; No. 83, Mrs. William Tilden.

UPPER BOXES.

No. 108, D. Scott; No. 109, Mrs. S. C. Harriot; No. 110, Miss Barhydt; No. 111, Mr. William E. Tefft; No. 112, Henry Mehligott; No. 114, Miss Pease; No. 115, Mr. Barton; No. 118, L. P. Smith.

THE OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the officers:

President—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.
Vice President—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Treasurer—L. M. Bates.
Secretary—Amos F. Eno.
Floor Managers—Frederick C. Richardson, Dr. W. P. Worster, Howel H. Barnes, William O. Lamson, G. W. Webber, Dr. H. D. Nicoll, William Baylis, Oswald Kingsland, Edward T. Hunt, Robert Hargous, E. W. Van Voorhis, William Harry Motley, A. Wright Sanford, John C. Eno, James H. Phipps, Edwin Vincent, J. Edward Poillon, William McA. Motley, Benjamin N. Trigg, Thomas Tweedle, Van Vechten Trotter, Howard E. Case, Louis B. Wright, D. James Seligman, Arthur I. Moulton, George W. Scott.

THE DANCE PROGRAMME.

Dancing was kept up with vigor until the programme had been finished. The following was the order of the dances:

Leader, C. S. Grafulla. Overture, "Two Leaves," Müller. Selections, "Pêle Mêle," Conradi. Entree March, Grafulla.

Leader, Dances, Adolph Bernstein.

1.	Quadrille, "Fledermaus," (new)	Strauss
	Promenade, "Il Poliuto"	Donizetti
2.	Valse, "Stimmen aus dem Publikum"	Strauss
	Promenade, "Tribute"	Grafulla
3.	Galop, "Die Bajadere," (new)	Strauss
	Promenade, "Aida,"	Verdi
4.	Valse, "Theorien," (new)	Strauss
	Promenade, "Mahometto Secondo,"	Rossini
5.	Galop, "Tik Tak," (new) Fledermaus	Strauss
	Promenade, "La fille de Mme. Angot,"	Lecoque
6.	Lanciers, "La fille de Mme. Angot,"	Lecoque
	Promenade, "Rigoletto,"	Verdi
7.	Valse, "Where the lemon bloometh," (new)	Strauss
	Promenade, "Au Sie,"	Beethoven
8.	Galop, "Eissport," (new)	Strauss
	Promenade, "Le Premier Amour"	Herrmann
9.	Valse, "Casino"	Gungl
	Promenade, "Lohengrin"	Wagner
10.	Galop, "Wo man lacht und lebt," (new)	Strauss
	Promenade, "The Princess of Trebizonde,"	Offenbach
11.	Lanciers, "Mignon"	Bernstein
	Promenade, "Amaryllis"	Le Roi Louis XIII.
12.	Valse, "Du und Du," Fledermaus	Strauss
	Promenade, "L'Eclair"	Halevy
13.	Galop, "Ohne Aufenthalt," (new)	Strauss
	Promenade, "Satanella"	Balfe
14.	Valse, "A true heart"	Bernstein
	Promenade, "Mignon"	Thomas
15.	Deux Temps, "Aulalieder," (new)	Strauss
	Promenade, "2 S. Co. H."	Grafulla
16.	Lanciers, "Jubilee," (new)	Weingarten
	Promenade, "Traumbilder,"	Lumbye
17.	Valse, "Die Abonnenten," (new)	Strauss
	Promenade, "Reveil du Lion"	Kontski
18.	Galop, "Irresistible,"	Brandeis
	Promenade, "2 S. Co. K"	Grafulla
19.	Valse, "Nautilus,"	M. A. Cooney
	Promenade, "Attila,"	Verdi
20.	Redowa, "Spirit of '76," (new)	White
	Promenade, "Do I love thee,"	Weigand
21.	Lanciers, "Reception,"	Weingarten
	Promenade, "Huguenots,"	Meyerbeer
22.	Valse, "Leisure Hours"	Bernstein
	Promenade, "Orphee aux Enfers"	Offenbach
23.	Galop, "Saison," (new,)	G. W. Ulrich
	Promenade, "2 S. Co. I"	Grafulla
24.	Valse, "Interpretationen"	Strauss
	Promenade, "Galathea"	Masse
25.	Galop, "No Rest"	Bernstein

THE NEW STREET-CLEANING COMPANY.

"The Street-cleaning Company," a new private organization, having received a contract from the Broadway Car Company to clean Broadway from Nineteenth to Twenty-third street, for the sum of $150, a squad of laborers, with carts and the necessary implements, began the work last night, and had it finished before morning.

THE SYSTEM OF SELLING PERMITS.

Commissioner Van Nort stated last evening that he was determined to break up the system of selling sprinkling permits, which was in vogue formerly. A Mr. Gager had purchased a permit of another party, and thought that he could hold it year after year. The Commissioner, however, took it away from him and it was granted to another. Gager was greatly incensed, and brought suit against the Commissioner for $5,000, and in this Gager was beaten. The Commissioner will submit a full statement of the case to the Mayor in a few days.

BOSS KELLY ISSUES HIS ORDERS.

From the Albany Express.

Each one of John Kelly's men in the Legislature from New-York City, representing not various Assembly Districts of the State of New-York, but the combined political organization known as Tammany Hall, received last night the latest order of John Kelly, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

Hon. —— ——:

DEAR SIR: It would be suicidal policy to vote in Senatorial caucus for secret ballot. In my opinion the New-York delegation would subject themselves to censure and criticism if they did it. I hope you will take strong ground against it. A different course could not be explained.

JOHN KELLY.

The news soon spread over the capital, and all the party in the State stand aghast at the influence which is to be held subject to the beck of the man John Kelly for the balance of the legislative session.

Is there a measure to defeat? The notes of Tammany Hall, directed from the head-quarters of John Kelly, will defeat it. Is there a measure to pass? The thanks of the people of the State will be tendered to John Kelly for the order he gives to favor the same.

Now, in all seriousness, are the country members, who alone have the right to exercise the functions of their office, willing to submit to this renewed affront to all parliamentary and fair usages; usages established in this State for the last forty years? A precedent so old that it has never been questioned. All the manhood of the legislative body should rise up in honest indignation and contempt at such an effort on the part of Tammany Hall to overawe by the dictation of one man ruling an organization the honest votes of independent men.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Marcus T. Hun, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Prof. T. Sterry Hunt, of Boston, is at the Everett House.

James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railway Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. J. B. Page and Judge J. Prout, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Earl of Caithness, of Scotland, and Lieut. F. A. Mahan, United States Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Baron and Baroness De Bussierre, of Paris; Lieut. Commander Boynton Leach, United States Navy, and Dr. C. C. Byrne, United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Eccleston, of Philadelphia; Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler and C. S. Bushnell, of Connecticut, and Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

VICTIMS OF THE INTENSE COLD IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14.—Twenty-one men have been brought to Dodge City who were found frozen and in a helpless condition on the plains. Some have since died, and those alive are badly crippled. Mr. Vautress, a member of the Legislature, had both legs frozen while attempting to reach the Capital, and it is feared they will have to be amputated. The present cold spell is the severest ever known in Kansas and on the plains. The mercury marked twenty degrees below zero in this city at daylight this morning.

Scalp Diseases and Complaints, Dandruff, Falling, Loss, and Untimely Grayness, Moles, Warts, and other disfiguring excrescences of the face or hands are cured by the special treatment of B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York. No charge for consultation. Send for an interrogatory circular. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

The Muscles of my Tongue and Face were paralyzed; could not articulate. GILES'S LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA cured me.
JAMES CLARK, Builder, South 5th av.
All druggists; 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York.

All Kinds of Boots and Shoes at Reduced prices. GENTS' substantial WINTER SHOES, $4.
CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Seldom fails to cure a cough or cold.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes the Choicest perfumes of nature.

MARRIED.

FLETCHER—HINSDALE.—On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, Greenpoint, by Rev. Mr. Francis, CHARLES H. FLETCHER to MARY C. HINSDALE.

MASON—DUCKWITZ.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1875, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. George C. Betts, of Kansas City, assisted by the Rector, Rev. William A. Snively, Mr. FREDERICK E. MASON and Miss EMILIE M., daughter of the late George F. Duckwitz, Esq., of Brooklyn.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

PERKINS—SEYMOUR.—At Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 13, by Rev. Wm. Wells Holly, HENRY C. PERKINS, of New-York, to ELIZA M. SEYMOUR.

UHLER—UNDERWOOD.—In Hartford, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. H. Twichell, G. FRANK UHLER, of Brooklyn, to JENNIE, eldest daughter of Hon. Charles Underwood.

DIED.

ANDRUSS.—In Newark, N. J., on the 12th inst., after much suffering, JULIA A. JONES, widow of the late George W. Andruss, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral from St. Stephen's (P. E.) Church, Clinton av., Newark, on Friday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

BERGEN.—At Bay Ridge, Long Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, MICHAEL BERGEN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Bay Ridge, Long Island, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRIGHAM.—At Washington Heights, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 14, suddenly, of typhoid pneumonia, JULIA R. FULLER, wife of Jewett B. Brigham.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROOKS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1875, at the residence of her son, John I. Brooks, ADELINE C., wife of Charles E. Brooks, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, the 15th inst., from the First Presbyterian Church, Washingtonville, Orange County, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

HAWS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, at his residence, No. 61 West 46th st., GEORGE T. HAWS, late Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, and son of J. H. Hobart Haws, deceased, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ignatius' Church, 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HILLYER.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1875, MARY LOBDELL, wife of David S. Hillyer, aged 37 years and 2 months.

Funeral services at Trinity M. E. Church, West Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday, 16th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Take 12:30 boat from foot of Dey st., New-York.

INNESS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 14, at the residence of her son, Stephen Fell, MARY INNESS, widow of the late John W. Inness, in the 83d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNAPP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 14, 1875, GEORGE F. KNAPP, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 464 Pacific st., on Sunday, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends, also the friends of his sons, Theron S. and George F., are respectfully invited to attend.

LESTER.—At Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 12, after a short illness, JOSEPH H. LESTER, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 249 Clinton st., on Friday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Norwich and New-London, Conn., papers please copy.

MARTIN.—At Barrytown, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 14, after a brief illness, AUGUSTUS MARTIN, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, at Barrytown, on Sunday, 17th inst, at 12 M.

McKAY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1875, at his home in Huntington, Long Island, GEORGE S. McKAY, aged 29 years.

MEAD.—On Third Day, First Month, 12th, ASENATH MEAD, in the 81st year of her age. For over forty years a faithful and beloved member of the family of her nephew, the late Robert M. Stratton.

The funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, corner of 15th st. and Rutherford place, on Sixth Day, (Friday,) 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

STEBBINS.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, of pneumonia, MARY, wife of W. E. M. Stebbins, aged 24 years.

SCHENCK.—On Monday, Jan. 11, GEORGE N., only son of William K. Schenck, in the 25th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend a memorial service at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening, Jan. 24, at 7:30 o'clock.

TITUS.—At Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, MARY TITUS, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN NOSTRAND.—At "Swaim," Allegany County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, ADDIE DAY, wife of Charles Van Nostrand, and daughter of the late Samuel S. and Mary Day.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the New-Durham Baptist Church, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 13th inst., ANNA C., daughter of the late James O. Ward.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, George F. Ward, No. 272 Ryerson st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WISWALL.—On Wednesday, the 13th inst., after a short illness, ELOISE ROOME, daughter of the late Samuel Wiswall.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral from St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"IT IS UNSURPASSED."
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THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, JAN. 17, WILL CONTAIN A NEW AND ORIGINAL STORY, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER, BY COL. J. W. DE FOREST, ENTITLED,

"WAS IT A GHOST?"
"WAS IT A GHOST?"
"WAS IT A GHOST?"
"WAS IT A GHOST?"
"WAS IT A GHOST?"
"WAS IT A GHOST?"

THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, JAN. 17, WILL CONTAIN IN ADDITION TO COL. DE FOREST'S STORY A NUMBER OF SPECIAL ARTICLES ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

CURRENT LITERATURE—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully prepared review of the CITY AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS, THEREFORE, THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

☞ Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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AT COST,

BEFORE REMOVAL,

SHIRTS,
SCARFS,
and
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
WARD'S,
No. 397 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN
WHITE AND WALKER STS.

ART SALE.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Clinton Hall Salesrooms, at 7:30 o'clock, without reserve or limit.

Mr. KERR'S PICTURES.

Comprising a large number of choice examples by foreign and American artists, some of extraordinary merit. Many of these pictures were selected by the owner while abroad directly from the artists, and whose works are seldom offered at public sale.

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 6 and 11:30 A. M., on Wednesday at 6 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 9 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

DR. S. S. FITCH, SR., MAY BE CONSULTED professionally every day, Sundays excepted, at his house, No. 714 Broadway, New-York City, January, 1875. Specialties—Pulmonary Consumption, Heart Disease, and threatened Apoplexy.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen index sent free.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

LOUISIANA IN CONGRESS.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

CONTINUATION OF MR. LOGAN'S SPEECH—THE MURDERS OF REPUBLICANS IN THE SOUTH—THE DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT TOWARD SHERIDAN—TYRANNY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND HOW IT IS SHOWN—REBELS IN CONGRESS BY THEIR CLEMENCY—HUMOROUS REPLY OF SENATOR TIPTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The debate on the resolution of Mr. Schurz on the Louisiana question, to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government, was resumed to-day in the Senate.

SENATOR LOGAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. LOGAN, continuing his argument commenced yesterday, commented on the letter signed Jack Brown, which he had read yesterday at the Clerk's desk, and said he knew nothing of that man. He had heard he was a Colonel in the Confederate Army, and on that side proved himself a gallant soldier. The fact that he was a Confederate Colonel, in his [Mr. Logan's] estimation, did not add anything to his character, his honor, or his integrity; but to those on the other side of the Chamber that fact certainly would not be derogatory to his character. He then read from the election returns of Georgia, and said that in the Fourth District there were but eighteen Republican votes out of a population of 64,000. There was but one explanation for this fact, and that was that the threats made toward the colored people made them afraid to exercise the rights given to them by the Constitution and laws of the country. He then sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read an editorial from a paper published in Atlanta, Ga. commenting on the telegrams of Sheridan in regard to New-Orleans, and saying it was probable that a fool like Sheridan might ornament a lamp-post in that city, and further, calling upon the people of New-Orleans to begin fighting, as the time had come for them to strike.

SENATOR GORDON'S PAPER AND POLITICS.

MR. GORDON, of Georgia, said he had no doubt the editor of that paper was sincere in all he said. He had no doubt he reflected the sentiment of his own heart, but he did not reflect the sentiments of the Democratic Party of that State. He did not belong to the Democratic Party, and did not publish a Democratic paper. He claimed to run an independent paper, and did not support the Democratic candidate at the last election, but, on the contrary, supported the opposition. He [Mr. Gordon] would like to have read a telegram from the Governor of his State, who was a Democrat.

THE OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. LOGAN said he could not yield to have the telegram read. The Senator would have ample opportunity to read it. Resuming his argument, he said he had no doubt there were many Democrats in the South who would like to see Sheridan hung to a lamp-post. He cared not whether the editor of the paper reflected the sentiment of the people of Georgia or not. Such language had its effect upon the people of Louisiana, who were easily excited. He next referred to Alabama, and had read a letter of Judge Kiel in reference to the shooting of his son. He [Mr. Logan] admitted that there were murders in the North, but the Northern people punished murder. There had been several hanged in that section within the past two or three months, and others were in the penitentiary. The difference was that in the North murderers were hung or sent to the State prison, while in the South they were not even indicted. Judge Kiel's son was murdered while in the company of his father, who was guarding a ballot-box. There were no such murders as these in the North. There might be frauds there, but men were never murdered for political opinions. He next read from an Alabama paper to the effect that Robert Read, (colored,) a member of the Legislature from Sumter County, was summoned to Mobile as a witness in a case. After he had testified he was set upon by three White Leaguers and assaulted. Pistols were drawn by them, and he had to take refuge in the Court-house for safety. He then spoke of outrages in the South at some length, and said the stench of outrage, murder, and pillage went up to heaven, and cried for revenge for these innocent victims. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the report of Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War, dated Jan. 10, 1875, stating that 3,500 persons had been murdered in Louisiana since 1866, and argued that those murders were committed by men banded together for the purpose, and they were banditti.

Mr. GORDON said the Senator [Mr. Logan] had made a remark while he [Mr. Gordon] was out of the chamber, in regard to a majority in one of the districts in Georgia. He [Mr. Gordon] desired to say that there was no Republican candidate in that district, therefore there could be no Republican votes. There was but one candidate there, and he was a Democrat.

Mr. LOGAN said he referred to the Fourth District.

Mr. GORDON replied that that was the district he referred to.

Mr. LOGAN inquired how it was in the Eighth District?

Mr. GORDON replied that there was but one candidate there—Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Mr. LOGAN said he only gave facts as they appeared from the record. Of course they were open to explanation. He inquired of the Senator how about the county candidates? Were there not county candidates who were Republicans?

Mr. GORDON replied in the negative. The county officers were elected the year previous.

THE CHARGE OF TYRANNY AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Mr. LOGAN, resuming, said the Democratic Senators on this floor had said to the Republicans, withdraw your troops if you want peace. He [Mr. Logan] had heard it said once before, withdraw your troops from Fort Sumpter if you want peace. The Democrats had control of this country once, and left it in bankruptcy, and with treason all over the land. The Republican Party had been accused of being oppressive. In what did its oppression consist? Instead of leaving the Southern States as Territories, where it could have had jurisdiction over them for the next twenty years, what did the party do? It reorganized them as States, and admitted as representatives on this floor men who had thundered against the gates of liberty. There was not a man asking for pardon who did not get it. Was that oppression? What was to be seen to-day? The Republican Party had admitted to Congress men who took arms in their hands against the Government—twenty-seven in the other branch of Congress, and three in this. The Vice President of the Southern Confederacy held a seat in the other House of Congress by the clemency of the Republicans. Yet the Republican Party was told this was oppression. The Democratic Party had covered this whole land with mourning, and given to the country a pension-roll as long as the land; but for all these things they had been pardoned. The President of the United States had been denounced here as a tyrant, who oppressed the Southern people. How did he oppress them? When the Kuklux were tried and convicted he pardoned them. Some of the men who fought against the Government he sent abroad on foreign missions; others he put in the departments here. He did all he could to reconcile them. For these acts he was arraigned here as a Cæsar, as a tyrant, as an oppressor. President Grant did desire that the White League of the South should quit their every-day chivalric sports of gunning for negroes and Republicans. It was in the power of the Democratic Party to-day to speak in tones of majesty in favor of human life, and then all Kuklux business would stop. But the Democratic Party would not do that, and that is the reason these outrages have not stopped. Some men would say it was strange to see Mr. Logan defending the President of the United States. He [Mr. Logan] did not think it strange. He might disagree with the President when he believed him to be wrong, but when such charges are made against him as had been made here, he would stand here from the rising of the sun in the morning, until its setting in the evening, to defend every act of the President in connection with the reconstruction of these Southern States. He [Mr. Logan] would appeal to every honorable man who fought against the country, if there was honor in doing it, to verify what he said in defense of President Grant. He had built no prison-pen for Southern soldiers, nor provided any dead-line upon which to shoot them. When he captured the whole Democratic Party of the South at Appomattox he turned them loose, with their arms and horses, and gave them provisions. When Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and others like them should be forgotten in this country, there would be no country left. When the Democratic Party was dead and rotten in its grave, the memory of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan would shine in the hearts of the American people like the noonday sun. [Applause in the gallery, which was promptly checked by the Vice President.] Resuming his argument Mr. Logan said: The Republican Party should not be frightened. The President had recognized the Kellogg Government. The Legislature of the State had recognized it. The Supreme Court of the State and one house of Congress had recognized it. Now the duty of the Republican Party was plain. Let the other branch of Congress recognize it. Recognize the man elected as Senator and all would be settled. Some people would say this was a strange position for him [Mr. Logan] to take, but there was no other left for him. It was the right position, and he took it because it was right. It had been said that the Republican ship was sinking, but with the Great Mariner above at the helm she would not be wrecked. He [Mr. Logan] could look over the broad ocean of commotion to-day and see that the time would come when the same old craft would ride the tempestuous waves and anchor herself at the shores reserved for her, the shores of honesty and justice, and there rest undisturbed. (At the conclusion of Mr. Logan's speech there was quite a demonstration of applause in the gallery, but the Vice-President announced that the rule would be enforced, and order was restored.)

REMARKS OF MR. TIPTON.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, said he felt grateful during the Senator's address that he [Mr. Logan] never went into the rebellion, as he would have been a great power against the country. He also felt happy to think that Demosthenes died early, so that he could not come into competition with the honorable Senator [Mr. Logan] as a close, calm, logical orator. [Laughter.] He understood the Senator to say yesterday he was a sailor, but the kind of vessel he commanded during the last two days was a mud-scow, and only fit to navigate the muddy waters of the Missouri. When he saw the honorable Senator from New-York [Mr. Conkling] frequently prompting the Senator [Mr. Logan] he [Mr. Tipton] was consoled with the reflection that after the 4th of March next, that Senator would be checkmated in this body by a Democrat; so the honorable Senator from California, [Mr. Sargent,] who aided his friend, would, after that time, be checkmated by an Independent Senator.

Mr. SARGENT—Will the Senator allow me—

Mr. TIPTON—The Senator cannot hear the Senator from California. The Senator is making a speech at the present time and cannot hear. [Laughter.] Resuming, he said: So the honorable Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Windom] felt it necessary to do something for this Illinois navigator before the boat was hitched to the happy shore, and he gave him a little wind. [Great laughter.] So his colleague [Mr. Hitchcock] advanced from across the Chamber and helped him [Mr. Logan] to land the craft. From the length of time this vessel had been running today, he [Mr. Tipton] inferred that the wood used was from the Mississippi Valley, something like cottonwood, and produced very little good steam. [Renewed laughter.] The honorable Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. Howe] told the Senator that he, too, was on a ship, and that he was going down with the ship. He [Mr. Tipton] did not doubt his veracity; he thought that was a fact. [Great laughter.] After the Senator from Illinois had put in evidence everything except Webster's Dictionary, he called upon the Senator from New-Jersey, [Mr. Frelinghuysen,] and asked him if he had any old letter about him or anything he could read. [Great laughter.]

Mr. TIPTON then spoke of the Louisiana difficulties, and said he had a copy of the testimony taken by the committee of the Senate two years ago. One of the witnesses, when asked by the Senator [Mr. Logan] where he learned ballot-box stuffing, replied he learned it in Illinois and in the gentleman's own district. The Senator [Mr. Logan] had said he would argue the Louisiana case from a legal standpoint. If the gentleman's notes had been written on legal cap he might have made some claim to a legal argument, but as they were written on foolscap he [Mr. Tipton] thought there was but little due him.

Mr. MORTON having approached the seat occupied by Mr. Logan and whispered to him, Mr. Tipton said, "I thought the time for prompting had gone by. I suppose the Senator is prompting his friend for another burst."

Mr. LOGAN—A burst of what? I have no idea of troubling you.

Mr. TIPTON then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a paragraph from the Washington *Chronicle* to the effect that the subcommittee of the House, which visited New-Orleans, had come to the conclusion that there was no intimidation of colored voters in Louisiana; that the Returning Board was a fraud, &c., but that the report would not be accepted, and the whole committee would go to New-Orleans. He [Mr. Tipton] thought this one of the most humiliating facts in this whole business. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. Logan] had denied that there was any oppression in the Republican Party, yet that Senator, two years ago, in a speech, thought there was oppression. He then read from a speech of that Senator to the effect that if any Senator kicked out of the traces a little bit, the Republicans called a caucus on him, and denouncing the action of the caucus. He [Mr. Tipton] spoke of the condition of affairs in the South for several years past, and said the Republican party had used the army to keep itself in power. The consequence was that it was now in a hopeless minority in the House of Representatives, and its power was gradually passing away from it. Mr. Tipton then read from the testimony taken by the Senate committee two years ago, and commented upon the action of Messrs. Casey, Kellogg, and others in Louisiana in calling upon the President to aid them. He then referred to Mr. Pinchback, and said he believed that name was applied to jewelry, but whether it was applicable to the solidity or color of the jewelry he did not know. [Laughter.] The Republicans had lost Ohio, New-York, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Missouri, and he did not think now that the electoral vote of Louisiana was worth fighting for any longer, and that was his greatest hope of peace.

Before concluding his argument, Mr. Tipton yielded to the reading of the President's message on the finances, with the understanding that he should continue his remarks to-morrow.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

ANOTHER DEBATE ON THE BILL IN THE HOUSE—A MINISTER WHO WHIPS INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Poland in the chair,) took up the Indian Appropriation bill.

The usual debate on the Indian question, including the peace policy and the conflict between the army and civil control, was opened by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, who was replied to by Mr. Shanks, of Indiana.

Mr. Shanks defended the Indian peace policy, and asserted as the result of it that the Indians in this country were in a better condition now than they had ever been since they were first discovered by Columbus. He knew that there was a prejudice against the Indians, and that it was a popular thing to attack them, and to say the best Indian was a dead Indian. He did not take that position. What Indian tribe in the country had committed more wrongs and outrages than the white people themselves had committed? The difference was that when white people misbehave themselves they are punished by the laws, but when Indians misbehave themselves the troops were sent after them. So long as the peace policy punished bad Indians and only protected good ones he was in favor of it.

Mr. Beck paid a compliment to Mr. Shanks for his praiseworthy efforts to protect the interests of the Indians, and said that he (Mr. Shanks) had originated and carried through a measure a couple of years ago providing that not more than fifty per cent. should be paid on Indian contracts until all the accounts were inspected by the Board of Commissioners. That was a check upon frauds, but that check had been removed, and the Commissioners had reported last year that many accounts which they had examined and objected to had been paid, in spite of their protest, to an Indian ring, including Dodge & Wilder, and others of that sort with whom contracts were made in violation of the law. He believed that all these safeguards had been removed for the very purpose of letting these frauds go on.

A provision in regard to the Indian Peace Commissioners was reached.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, stated the Chairman of the board was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and that certain Indian lands would go to that company in certain events. His interests, therefore, were adverse to those of the Indians and of the Government. He referred to Clinton B. Fiske.

Mr. Parker, of Missouri, said he did not know anything about the private affairs of Gen. Fiske. These Commissioners were appointed on the recommendation of the various churches of the country, and he was inclined to believe that they were good men. Gen. Fiske stood high as a citizen of Missouri. All these men worked without compensation; it was purely a labor of love and charity and Christianity on their part.

Mr. Randall—Churches are not always right in some of their recommendations. I am rather inclined to think it is a bad year for Christian ministers. [Laughter.]

A provision in regard to the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in California, being under consideration, Mr. Luttrell, of California, suggested that the reservation should be rented to men who would contract to feed and take care of the Indians.

Mr. Parker, of Missouri, remarked that that would reduce the Indians to the condition of the Peons.

Mr. Luttrell replied that they were now treated worse than the Peons. He understood that on the Round Valley Reservation Indians were often tied up and whipped like dogs by the orders of the agent.

Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut—What agent does this?

Mr. Luttrell—Rev. L. Bouchard.

Mr. Starkweather—Is he an agent now?

Mr. Luttrell—He is.

Mr. Starkweather—When was he appointed?

Mr. Luttrell—Two or three years ago.

Mr. Starkweather—What denomination does he belong to?

Mr. Luttrell—He is a Methodist, and I am sorry to state it. [Laughter.] He is a Republican. [More laughter.] He was a secessionist, but at the close of the war he became a Republican, and that was his reward.

A member on the Republican side—It was in the land of secession that he got his education.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF RELIGIOUS FANATICISM.

A YOUNG GIRL MAKES A FUNERAL PYRE, AND OFFERS HERSELF AS A BURNT SACRIFICE—SHE IS DISCOVERED LYING DEAD IN THE ASHES—HER LAST LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONESDALE, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 14, 1875.

Crissy Hacker, an intelligent and beautiful young lady, living at White's Valley, sixteen miles west of this place, deliberately burned herself to death yesterday, while under the influence of extraordinary religious fanaticism. She was the daughter of William Hacker, a wealthy and prominent farmer of the county. For some five or six years past she has at times been subject to temporary insanity, during which lapses she imagined that she had committed sins against "her Immanuel" which could be only absolved by the making of burnt offerings. While laboring under this mental hallucination, she would erect altars in the fields of her father's farm, and sacrifice lambs to appease the wrath of her offended deity, and also burn clothing and household articles of different kinds. Her father, (a widower,) fearing that she might, during one of these intervals, do herself bodily harm, kept a strict watch on her movements.

Yesterday Mr. Hacker had occasion to go to a neighboring village, and, as his daughter manifested signs of the recurrence of one of her insane intervals, he charged his hired man to watch her during his absence. At noon the man went to his dinner, leaving the young lady in the kitchen reading the Bible. For some reason he did not return to the house until Mr. Hacker came back, which was about 2 o'clock. When the latter entered his kitchen he was paralyzed with horror at the sight that confronted him. On the coals and ashes of what had evidently been one of Miss Hacker's altars, lay the body of his daughter, literally burned to a crisp. The face was the only part not burned. Nothwithstanding the intense agony that she must have endured, her features were not distorted in the least, but wore an expression calm and peaceful, her lips being parted in a smile, as if she died believing that through that fiery ordeal she was to pass into a joyful eternity. It appears that while the hired man was absent Miss Hacker had formed out of a set of quilting frames a pyre or altar. On this she had spread some carpet, and made herself a pillow. When found she lay on her right side, with her cheek resting on her hand. Everything seemed to indicate that this was the position she had taken at first, and from which she had not moved. At one side of the altar she had piled up a quantity of combustible wood, and when all was in readiness had fired it, from which the flames soon spread and enveloped the altar.

In the family Bible, which was found open at the Book of Job, the following note was found in the handwriting of the deceased:

> DEAR FATHER: My Immanuel appeared to me today. He reveals to me the fact that I have committed the unpardonable sin, which I can only obtain forgiveness for by passing through the cleansing of fire. I will intercede for you, my dear father. You will find my purified body in the north-east corner of the house. I wish to have my ashes buried in my Immanuel's ground, at the north-west corner of the house. Good-bye. Meet me on the Eternal ground. CRISSY.

Mr. Hacker went to the corner of the house indicated in the note as the spot where the remains were to be buried, and found that his daughter had staked out there a space for her grave.

Martin Prentiss, Esq., summoned a jury and held an inquest on the remains. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

THE JONES MURDER.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF JARVIS AND JACKSON AT HEMPSTEAD.

The execution of Lewis Jarvis and Elbert Jackson for the murder of Samuel J. Jones, the farmer of Oyster Bay, will take place at Hempstead, Long Island, to-day. All the necessary arrangements have been made by Sheriff Sammis; and the old gallows so often used in the Tombs has been borrowed for the occasion and placed in position in the jail-yard. The prisoners have become, in some degree, reconciled to their fate. Jackson passes away his last hours in singing hymns, such as "Beautiful Zion," "God I Love," while Jarvis sits brooding and says but little. During yesterday they were visited by Rev. Mr. Backman and a colored minister, and by two Quaker ladies. Jarvis' wife came to see him yesterday, but did not enter his cell, owing to fear that her husband would endeavor to choke her. A constant watch is kept over the prisoners to prevent any attempt at suicide. Jarvis is a half Indian, fifty-six years old; Jackson, a mulatto, twenty-five years old. The execution will take place at 10 o'clock, and a large force of Long Island City Police will attend to keep order.

A BROOKLYN MAN MURDERED IN GEORGIA.

James Gallagher, a peddler, whose wife resides in Brooklyn, was murdered a few miles from Macon, Ga., in the early part of December. His wife received a telegram stating that he was dead and buried. It appears that Gallagher and three other persons, whose names are Coy, Burns, and Gillespie, started from Macon, which was their headquarters, to peddle, agreeing to meet at a place a few miles from that city. The other men met at the time and place appointed, and waited two days for Gallagher. Not hearing from him they became alarmed, and started back to Macon to look for him, when they met two men who inquired what they were searching for. They told them, and the latter said they had found the body of a man who answered Gallagher's description, and had washed and buried it. The men who found the body said, further, that when last seen Gallagher was in the company of two negroes, who have not been seen since. The pack of the murdered man was left near the place where his body is buried, and it seemed that nothing had been taken from it. Whether or not Gallagher had any money with him is unknown.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The usual circular-letter announcing the opening of the fiftieth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, has just been issued by the Secretary, Mr. T. Addison Richards. The exhibition will open on Thursday, April 29, and close on Saturday, May 29. Works for exhibition will be received at the Academy from Thursday, March 18, to Wednesday, March 24, inclusive, after which time no work will be admitted. The list of works for exhibition must be sent to Mr. Richards by the 18th of March. The works of living artists only are eligible. The exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors will open at the Academy on the 1st prox.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD SUIT.

THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

As already published, a meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company was held a few days ago at which a committee was appointed to enforce the rights of the stockholders of the company against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, arising upon a guarantee of the lease of the latter road. In pursuance of these proceedings an action was commenced yesterday, in the Supreme Court, in the name of Charles W. Hassler, Chairman of the committee on behalf the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company. The complaint sets forth that the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company was leased by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, which lease was guaranteed on the part of the lessee by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The lessee concluded to pay a rental of thirty per cent. of the gross revenues of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company, and if that was not sufficient to pay interest on fifteen millions first mortgage bonds and five millions second, then the lessee and the guarantor would make good that amount from their own resources. The lessee went into possession under this instrument, and the second mortgage bonds were issued under its terms. The interest on those securities not being paid on the 1st of August last, the stockholders and bondholders have united for the enforcement of the terms of the lease. It is claimed by defendant, as alleged in the complaint, that the lease was modified in 1870 in such a way as to relinquish the liability of the lessee for the payment of the second mortgage bonds. This suit is brought to enforce payment of that interest, upon the ground that the rights of the bondholders acquired under the lease could not be affected by any subsequent arrangements between the officers of the road; and that such arrangements were fraudulent as against both bondholders and stockholders. A judgment is asked that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company be decreed to pay the interest on the second, as well as the first mortgage bonds, and that an account of revenues of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad be rendered, in order that they may be properly applied by the lessee in payment of the interest and dividends on its securities. It is also sought to enjoin the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from foreclosing upon any securities of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company held by it. The suit has been instituted under the advice of ex-Judge Edwards Pierrepont, and it is understood upon inquiry of counsel in the case, that the council of the foreign bondholders in London have appointed a committee to unite in proceedings against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the enforcement of the rights of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

GEN. ECKERT ELECTED PRESIDENT—THE PLANS FOR INCREASED BUSINESS.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Directors held a special meeting yesterday for the purpose of electing Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, late General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a Director. This having been done, Mr. Eckert was nominated for the Presidency of the company, recently rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Duff, and was unanimously elected. Gen. Eckert is a gentleman of high standing in the country, and well spoken of by those who know him. His extensive experience in the telegraph business and his marked ability will make him a valuable acquisition to the above-named company. His election to the Presidency of the new company will insure a more lively competition between the companies than has previously existed. Stations are to be established in all parts of the City at convenient points for the transmission of messages, and other improvements in the general conduct of the company are proposed.

The sharp correspondence involving Gen. Eckert's resignation from the Western Union Company and its acceptance by Mr. Orton was made public yesterday, and was in substance embraced in an article upon the subject in THE TIMES of Wednesday.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS—THE BONDS OF THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL ON THE REGULAR LIST.

The Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange have adopted an important amendment to the by-laws of the Exchange in relation to the rates of commission on stock operations. It was read to the members on 'Change yesterday, and will take effect on the 1st of February, unless it is vetoed by a two-thirds vote of all the members before the expiration of one week. The amendment provides that the rate of commission to be charged by members on all dealings with non-members shall be from one-quarter to one-eighth per cent.; one sixteenth per cent. on dealings between members when they clear the stock on same day. It provides, also, that the latter rate may be reduced to one-thirty-second if the broker is given up on the day of sale. Other amendments to the code have been drawn, prohibiting members from making copartnerships with expelled members or insolvent persons. Also, to fix a scale of bids to govern the sales at the board, and also to prevent the transaction of business in a loose and reckless manner. Brokers will hereafter be required to have places of business where comparisons can be made and notices served. The amendments seem to have met a general approval thus far, and will tend to the better protection of the brokers by weeding out those who attempt to carry on a large business without sufficient capital, to prevent unnecessary losses, and to relieve the officers of the board of many onerous duties.

The Committee on Stock List have placed first mortgage consolidated seven per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Company on the "regular list," and they will be called as the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated first mortgage bonds. The bonds are dated Feb. 14, 1874, due Jan. 1, 1904, are $1,000 each, numbered from one onward. Interest payable Jan. 1, and July 1. Length of road, 1,400 miles. Total amount of mortgage, $35,000,000, amount issued to Dec. 18, 1874, $897,000; mortgage debt, $27,102,000; common stock, $15,399,261; preferred stock, $12,274,483. Alexander Mitchell is President, and Russell Sage Vice President.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST COMMISSIONER VAN NORT.

The counsel of Thomas W. Gager, the man who was denied by Commissioner Van Nort the privilege of drawing water from the public hydrants to sprinkle Grand and other streets, the privilege having been taken from Gager and given to a man named Johnson, filed a written series of complaints in Mayor Wickham's office, yesterday, against the Commissioner. Gager charges that the Commissioner arbitrarily refused to grant him a continuation of the permission he had been acting under, although he tendered the Commissioner the legal fees, but gave it to Johnson, with the intention, as Gager alleges, of compelling him to buy off Johnson; that the Commissioner caused Gager's arrest several times in the interest of Johnson, for trying to use the prohibited water; permitted James Biglin, an employe in the Commissioner's department, to have an interest in the business with Johnson, and refused to give complainant a permit to use the water when the Common Council requested the Commissioner to do so. He also charges that Samuel Osgood, an auctioneer, was allowed to obtain money from Alanson Lee, for the purpose of securing the privilege of getting water, and that the Commissioner allowed one Kernan to divide his business of obtaining water with one Cowey, a low politician. A copy of these charges was received last evening from the Mayor's office by Commissioner Van Nort, with a request for an answer.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday on the body of Ann McCormick, of No. 507 West Thirtieth street. The woman died from the effects of injuries received by being run over by engine No. 109, of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue on the 10th inst. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and while exonerating the employes of the road severely censure the Hudson River Railroad Company for not having a sufficient number of flagmen stationed at the point where the accident occurred.

APPRECIATED SERVICE.

On Wednesday afternoon a very pleasant little scene was enacted in the Postmaster's private room in the Post Office. Mr. James and his assistants had clubbed together and purchased a valuable gold watch, which they proposed to present to Mr. Michael Cullen, the kindling-wood man, who picked up the torn letter which led to the detection of the mail-cart robberies and the arrest of several of the drivers. The authorities were greatly worried by the mysterious raids upon the letters intrusted to their care, and Mr. Cullen's discovery lifted a great load from their minds. They therefore took this means of testifying their appreciation of the service he had rendered. A letter to Mr. Cullen's residence brought him to the office, and Mr. James, in a neat speech, handed him the watch. It is inscribed: "To Michael Cullen, from the Postmaster and Officers of the New-York Post Office for Services in Protecting the United States Mails, January 2nd, 1875." The old man was overwhelmed by the unexpected testimonial. Tears welled into his eyes, and it was some time before he could stammer out his thanks. Yesterday he sent to Mr. James a letter reiterating his gratitude, and asseverating that he had only done his duty. He also submitted to the Postmaster's inspection his discharge from the Army, on the back of which his Colonel had written a certificate to the effect that Mr. Cullen had participated in eighteen battles.

THE KLENNEN DEFALCATION CASE.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL IN THE HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) COURT—HOW $120,000 WAS STOLEN AND DISPOSED OF.

The oft-deferred trial of Frederick Klennen, the defaulting Secretary of the Hoboken Savings Bank, was commenced yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Hoffman presiding. There are ten indictments pending against Klennen, charging him with embezzlement and larceny of about $120,000 in all. The indictment on which he is now being tried charges him with the theft of $20,000 in United States bonds from the safe. Klennen's wife and brother, and Mr. Reese, his father-in-law, were present at the opening of the court, and after the prisoner was brought in from the jail his wife took a seat by his side and remained there during the whole day. It will be remembered that Klennen suddenly disappeared on the 8th of April, 1873, and it was his flight which first gave rise to suspicion. In a short time his defalcations were discovered, and a run on the bank ensued which caused it to suspend business. By means of subscriptions, however, and herculean efforts on the part of the new management which took hold of the concern, the bank was subsequently enabled to resume business, and is now in a flourishing condition. About a year afterward Klennen was captured in London, where he had been leading a reckless life. Six thousand dollars of the stolen bonds were found in his possession.

On the trial yesterday District Attorney Garrettson and United States District Attorney Keasby appeared for the prosecution, and Hon. Leon Abbett and Jonathan Dixon for the defense. No great difficulty was met in selecting a jury. The case was opened for the prosecution by Mr. Garrettson, who briefly recited the facts of the alleged larceny, as set forth in the indictment.

Louis Housman, Treasurer of the bank, was the first witness called. He testified that in January, 1873, he purchased from Fisk & Hatch forty thousand dollars in United States bonds for the Hoboken Savings Bank, and delivered them to Mr. Shephard, the President of the bank, since which time he has not seen them. After the bonds were missed he got a list of their numbers from Fisk & Hatch.

G. W. Shephard, President of the bank, testified that he recollected getting twenty thousand dollars in bonds from Mr. Housman, and giving them to Klennen to lock up in the safe; he saw the prisoner put them in the safe, and did not recollect seeing them again after that time. Witness had no knowledge of ever taking them out of the safe, but after Klennen's flight he endeavored to find them and could not. He did not know whether Klennen made a list of the bonds, and never saw one; there were no other United States bonds in the safe when these were taken from it. On cross-examination witness stated that there were only three employes in the bank; the books in daily use were kept in the safe, which was kept open during business hours. The bonds were put in the safe, because the First National Bank safe, in which the securities were usually kept, was too crowded.

Edward St. John, a clerk in the office of Fisk & Hatch, in New-York, testified that he had a knowledge of the number and amount of bonds purchased by Mr. Housman. At this point the court took a recess.

Francis E. Lilliendahl, Cashier of the First National Bank of Hoboken, testified that three weeks before the flight of Klennen, Klennen showed him some bonds which he took from the safe. After Klennen had gone, witness assisted Mr. Shepherd in making an examination of the bank securities, for the purpose of ascertaining the loss sustained by the bank, and these bonds could not be found.

Frank McDonough, a Hoboken detective, testified that he was employed by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company to work up the case. He spent three weeks in New-York, and during that time learned enough to convince him that Klennen had fled to Europe. He sailed to Europe in January last, and upon reaching London learned that Klennen was sailing from Paris on a steamer expected to reach Dover at about that time. He repaired to Dover, and an English officer arrested Klennen on the dock. He was taken before Sir Thomas Henry, but refused to say anything. He was finally delivered to the detective for transportation to this country.

At this point the court adjourned for the day.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

Jacob J. Bergen, President of the Board of Aldermen, announced yesterday the standing committees of the board for the ensuing year, as follows:

Laws—Aldermen Bergen, Strong, Shipman, French, Howell, Kenna, and Platt.

Finances and Appropriations—Aldermen Ropes, Clancy, Strong, Platt, McIntyre, Smith, and Black.

Assessments—Aldermen, Clancy, Ropes, Shipman, Strong, Howell, Rowley, and Black.

Opening Streets—Aldermen McKinney, Hill, Donovan, Parker, Clark, Fry, and O'Connell.

Grading and Paving—Aldermen McIntyre, McKinney, Hill, O'Reilly, O'Connell, Parker, and Donovan.

Water and Drainage—Aldermen Brown, Connolly, Fisher, Dwyer, Hill, McIntyre, and Donovan.

Public Lands and Buildings—Aldermen Dwyer, Platt, French, Brown, Trowbridge, Gardiner, and Acker.

Printing, Supplies, and Expenses of Departments—Aldermen Platt, O'Connell, Fisher, Vaughn, Ray, Clark, and Snyder.

Education and Truant Home—Aldermen Kenna, Ropes, Shipman, Rowley, Zindel, Gardiner, and McKinney.

Police and Excise—Aldermen Donovan, Kane, Ropes, Gardiner, Strong, Vaughn, and Petry.

Fire Department—Aldermen Shipman, Clancy, Snyder, O'Reilly, Fry, Connelly, and Dobbins.

Lamps and Gas—Aldermen O'Reilly, Brown, Ray, Connelly, Dwyer, Petry, and Kane.

Ferry and Water Rights—Aldermen Gardiner, Zindel, Dwyer, Strong, Dobbins, Ray, and Clancy.

Election Returns—Aldermen Kane, O'Reilly, Fry, Kenna, Parker, Connolly, and Smith.

Salaries and Commissioners of Deeds—Aldermen Black, Acker, Baldwin, Snyder, McIntyre, Trowbridge, and Clark.

Railroads—Aldermen Vaughn, Dwyer, Zindel, O'Connell, Brown, and O'Reilly.

Public Docks and Markets—Aldermen Connelly, Kane, Trowbridge, Clark, French, O'Connell, and Petry.

Parks and Bridges—Aldermen Howell, Platt, Ropes, Dobbin, French, McIntyre, and Balderson.

Legislation—Aldermen Clancy, Strong, Howell, French, Kenna, Fisher, and McKinney.

Public Health—Aldermen Balderson, Parker, Kane, Acker, Black, Smith, and Donovan.

ALMOST A MURDER.

A quarrel took place yesterday evening in the liquor store of Patrick D. Burns, corner of Elizabeth and Houston streets, which would have resulted fatally but for the timely interference of those who were present. Joseph Coburn, the notorious prize-fighter, went into the saloon about 5:30 P. M., and after a short conversation with the proprietor a dispute arose between them. After both had exchanged some abusive language Coburn lost his temper, and drawing a revolver, presented it at Burns' breast, and threatened to shoot him through the heart. Fortunately, at this juncture the bystanders interfered and prevented Coburn from executing his threat. Word was immediately sent to Police Head-quarters, and Capt. Irving, accompanied by Detective Richard King, proceeded to the saloon and arrested Coburn. The prisoner was brought to the Central Office. Burns made the charge against Coburn, and the case was entered against the latter as a felonious assault with intent to kill. Burns is the man who, it will be remembered, killed Wescott in a disreputable house in Houston street some time ago.

A PREMATURE EXPLOSION.

The premature explosion of a blast in shaft No. 5 of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel, Jersey City, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, seriously injured three men, Patrick Hale, Christopher Cooper, and Michael Donnelly. They were engaged in preparing a blast when it suddenly exploded and hurled them violently against the ragged rocks at the side of the shaft. They were picked up insensible, and with blood streaming from various wounds. It was found on examination that Hale's head and eyes were badly injured, three of Cooper's fingers were blown off, and Donnelly's arm was shattered and his eyes badly burned. It is feared that Hale's and Donnelly's injuries, if they do not prove fatal, will at least deprive them of their sight. This is the same shaft in which three men were killed a short time ago by the overturning of a bucket, and it has been appropriately named the "death-shaft."

ASSESSMENTS ON REAL ESTATE.

Commissioner Van Nort has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the costs of the following improvements, in order that the assessments therefor may be made:

Paving Thirty-sixth street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, amounting to	$5,293 34
Regulating and grading, &c., Worth street, from Broadway to Chatham street, and intersecting streets	28,278 98
Sewer in Sheriff street, between Grand and Broome streets	1,107 00
Flagging sidewalks on north side Forty-third street, from First to Second avenue	508 06
Total	$35,187 38

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

It is said that Fire Commissioner Hatch first called the attention of the late Mayor Havemeyer to the irregularities in his department, and that he now claims that he should not be held responsible for the acts alleged to have been committed by his colleagues. The other Commissioners are expected to appear before Mayor Wickham to-day.

RULES FOR THE KEEPERS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

With a view to effecting a reorganization of the force of keepers at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and a revision of the rules governing them, if necessary, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have requested Warden Fox to report the number of men relieved from duty at night, and the number on guard; also the rules applying to this branch of the service. A recent visit of Commissioner Brennan to the island disclosed a rather curious measure, observed during ex-Warden Liscomb's term of office, for dealing with the delinquency of keepers. If one of their number chanced to be dilatory in reporting for duty of a morning, he was suspended for that day, while the prisoners under his charge were locked up in their cells until his return to duty. The Commissioners are resolved to abrogate this rule of Mr. Liscomb.

TROTTING AT BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

THE GREAT SHOWMAN'S TREAT TO SPORTSMEN—A TROT IN MIDWINTER—DAN CASTELLO WINS A PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.

The vast auditorium of Barnum's Hippodrome was crowded last night. The occasion was a genuine trotting contest under the rules and regulations of the trotting turf. At an early hour the several entrances of the Hippodrome were thronged by crowds of people eager to gain admission into the building, and at 8 o'clock every available seat was occupied and standing room could scarcely be obtained by the late comers. It was conceded on every hand that Mr. Barnum had made his greatest "hit" of the season, and the indications are that one or two trotting contests will be given each week hereafter. It was a novelty to have a genuine trot in Midwinter in this vicinity, and the turfmen fully appreciated the occasion. The trot was for a purse of $300, and seven horses were entered, viz.: Gideon, Uno, Dan Hastings, Sherman, Dan Castello, Joe Clark, and Lyman. All but Uno and Joe Clark appeared. Johnson sold pools on the Madison avenue side, of the building, where also the Paris pools were in operation. Considerable betting was done, and Castello was the favorite at fifty to forty dollars over the field. The judges selected were Messrs. Whitson Oakley, J. D. Walton, and William Johnson, all well-known turfmen. Shortly after 8 o'clock they called up the horses. The details of the affair will be found below:

FIRST HEAT.—In drawing for choice of position, Sherman drew the pole, or inside, Dan Hastings second, Gideon third, Castello fourth, and Lyman the outside. After two ineffectual attempts, the presiding judge gave them the word, with Castello slightly leading, and Sherman in the rear. At the finish of the first lap, Castello lead two lengths, Lyman second, Gideon third, Sherman several several lengths behind. There was no change of position in the second lap, but at the finish of the third, Hastings had gained a length on Castello, and was at the tail of the latter, and making a good race. Castello kept to the front to the end, winning the heat by a length; Lyman second, Gideon third, Hastings fourth, and Sherman a long way behind. There was much enthusiasm throughout the heat. The time was 3:01½. Following the heat was a flat race by five ladies, monkey carriage, a chariot race, &c., when the horses were again called up.

SECOND HEAT.—The famous trotting jockey John Murphy now appeared mounted on Sherman, and he was received with tumultuous applause. There was more difficulty in getting an even start than in the first heat, but after four ineffectual attempts they received a good send-off, with Lyman in the lead, Castello second, and Gideon third. Castello lapped the quarter of Lyman on the first lap, and Gideon was four lengths behind them. Sherman and Hastings acted badly, and broke several times, and consequently were left far behind. The contest between Lyman and Castello was close and exciting, and the applause was loud and frequent. On the third lap Castello showed half a length in front of Lyman, but the latter forged up and soon headed the favorite, and finished the fourth round with half a length the best of it, which seemed to please the spectators immensely, as they were greeted with round after round of applause. On the fifth lap Castello led Lyman by a head, and ten lengths behind was Gideon, the other two nowhere. On the sixth round Castello and Lyman were head and head, and the excitement ran high. The final lap was still close, and resulted in a victory for Lyman by a neck, Castello second, six lengths in front of Gideon, third, Hastings fourth, and Sherman fifth, about two laps behind. Time—3:05. A stag hunt followed, and several other interesting acts, when the trotters were again summoned to the track.

THIRD HEAT.—A beautiful start was effected, Gideon leading half a length, while all the others were on even terms. The masterly riding of Murphy kept Sherman in a good place, and at the finish of the first lap Lyman was leading him but a length, Castello being third, Gideon fourth, and Hastings fifth. At the finish of the second lap, however, Castello outspeeded his opponents, and led half a length. He increased his lead on each succeeding round, and won the heat and race by six lengths, in 2:51. Sherman was second, four lengths before Lyman, Gideon fourth, and Hastings fifth. Castello came in collision with Hastings on the fifth round, or the time would have been much faster, as he was brought to a dead stop. Castello was awarded first money, Lyman second, and Sherman third.

SUMMARY.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.—Purse $300, for all trotting horses, under the saddle; $150 to first horse, $100 to second, and $50 to third. Mile heats.

Dan Castello's s. g. Dan Castello	1	2	1
A. odine's b. g. Lyman	2	1	3
J. Haslett's b. g. Sherman	5	5	2
Peter Mance's br. g. Gideon	3	3	4
L. Dahlman's blk. g. Dan Hastings	4	4	5
John Murphy's br. g. Joe Clark	dr.		
John Roger's blk. g. Uno	dr.		

Time—3:01½, 3:05, 2:51.

On Saturday evening another trot will take place for a purse of $125, in which are engaged Humpty Dumpty, John H. Sweetbriar, Sorrel Jake, Tip, and Staten Island. There will doubtless be a repetition of last night's success.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

The Essex County Court-room was crowded yesterday at the trial of the breach of promise suit between Miss Grace Plummer, as plaintiff, and Charles W. Compton, the undertaker, as defendant. Mr. Compton, sworn in his own behalf, testified, that he called Miss Plummer's parents "father" and "mother" because they were so "parent-like" to him. The presents were not intended specially for Miss Grace, but were a sort of family contribution. After the death of his first wife, the Plummers invited him to make their house his home, and upon his return from Europe he frequently took Miss Grace out to ride, but always at the solicitation of her mother, who thought "it would do Grace so much good." He admitted that he had always kissed Grace upon leaving after visiting her, but it never occurred to him that these attentions led to suspicions of an engagement between them. He never addressed her in the house as "dear Grace," nor ever said that he lived for her. He loaned her a lady's ring, and took it away from her again. He did not put the plain gold ring on her finger. She put it on and asked him if he would wish it on. He said "Yes," but did not know what the ceremony of wishing a ring on meant. The ring belonged to her. He promised to give her a ring in exchange for the diamond ring he took from her "as a memorial of her father." He once asked her if she could leave her mother long enough to go to Europe with him. Thomas N. Bradbury was sworn for the defense, and Mrs. Charles Plummer and the plaintiff were recalled, but no new points were developed.

FORGERS SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Orange K. Howard, alias Waltmeyer, on the 4th inst. presented to Superintendent Toucey, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, a letter purporting to be signed by Thomas R. Sharp, Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the strength of which he received a pass from New-York to Buffalo and return. The letter was subsequently discovered to be a forgery, and Howard was indicted for forgery and false pretenses. In General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of guilty of forgery, and Howard was sent to State Prison for three years. Richard Seifert, against whom five indictments for forgery had been found, pleaded guilty to one charge, and was sent to State Prison for five years.

OCEAN VESSELS DELAYED.

Terrible weather is reported on the ocean. The following steamers are overdue: The City of Brooklyn left Liverpool Dec. 31, the Parthia left Liverpool Jan. 2, the France left Havre same date, and the Silesia left Hamburg Dec. 31. No apprehensions are entertained regarding their safety. The mails of the Hecla reached the Post Office at midnight last night. Yesterday the Suevia took out 48,000 letters and eighty-five bags of newspapers, and the City of New-York 2,600 letters and two bags of papers. On Wednesday the Algeria took out 22,000 letters, and on Tuesday the Wyoming took 19,000.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., of this City, have negotiated a loan of five hundred thousand pounds, in Scotland, for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to take up the same amount of sterling bonds due in London on April 1. The new bonds bear six per cent. interest, and have twenty years to run. This company has in sinking funds $2,735,000 to pay the balance of the construction bonds which will also mature on April 1. The original debts of the company will then be canceled, with the exception of $2,500,000 six per cent. currency bonds held at Amsterdam, and maturing in 1890.

It was currently reported yesterday that Brown Brothers & Co. had negotiated a five million dollar loan in behalf of the New-Jersey Central, two million dollars here and three million dollars in England. Mr. Johnson, of the firm, only partially confirmed the story. Such a loan, be said, had been undertaken by Brown Brothers, and part of it had been sold in this City, but the other part had been placed on the London market only two days ago, and no advices had yet been received that it had been successful.

MUNICIPAL INTERESTS.

LONG SESSION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE CHAMBER CROWDED—A PROTEST AGAINST THE CONDUCT OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS AND GEN. SHERIDAN—DEBATE ON THE CITY FINANCES—A REPORT FAVORING THE PAYMENT OF SHERIFF CONNER'S BILLS LAID OVER.

The Board of Aldermen held a long session yesterday. Before they entered their chamber its galleries were densely crowded and part of the inclosure was filled with politicians, contractors and persons desirous of obtaining office. Sheriff Conner arrived early, so as to look after the report in relation to his bills, and the rate of compensation to which he claims to be entitled for special services. At 2 o'clock every member was in his seat, and President Lewis took the chair. The new member, Mr. Purroy, a brother of the Democratic Alderman from the annexed district, officiated for the first time, and waded through the minutes slowly. Resolutions to pay the bills incurred during the reception of the Lord Mayor of Dublin and for the funeral of the late Mayor Havemeyer were submitted and laid over. Alderman Purroy, after consulting with the Democratic members, then offered the following preamble and resolutions relative to the Louisiana matter:

Whereas, The Legislature of our sister State of Louisiana, when peacefully assembled, and in the act of organizing, as it lawfully might in a time of peace without interference from or by military rule, was forcibly interfered with by United States troops, under command of Gen. De Trobriand, and his action subsequently approved by a superior officer, Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, and the members of that Legislature forcibly removed from their places by said troops; and

Whereas, Such action of the Federal officers and troops has been approved by President Grant and his Cabinet, contrary to that express provision of the Constitution of the United States which says that "no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in the manner to be prescribed by law;" and

Whereas, This usurpation of the freedom and rights of the people of a sovereign State unless promptly rebuked by the American people and the Congress of the nation, will become dangerous to the rights and immunities of the people of the several States and to democratic republican liberty; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen of this City, representing the entire people thereof, for, and in their name, solemnly protest against the conduct of the Federal troops in New-Orleans in their recent military interference with the rights of civil government in the State of Louisiana, and we condemn and denounce the conduct of Gen. Sheridan and the infamous doctrines promulgated in his telegraphic dispatch to the President, to have him issue his proclamation declaring the citizens of Louisiana a "banditti," to be thereafter arrested, tried, convicted and punished by a military court-martial, as only worthy of a despotic Government, and in direct antagonism to the teachings and admonitions of our Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and laws of the United States, and as being repugnant to the views and wishes of lovers of constitutional liberty throughout the civilized world.

In support of the resolutions Mr. Purroy made some brief remarks, in which he said that it was the duty of the Common Council to co-operate with the representatives of the people in other cities and States in denouncing the military interference with the Louisiana Legislature. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 14 yeas to 8 nays—Messrs. Billings, Dean, Howland, Morris, Robinson, Simonson, Southworth, and Vance voting in the negative.

Alderman Seery then offered the following:

Whereas, In the message of his Honor the Mayor to the Common Council, on Jan. 4, 1875, the following occurs: [That portion of the message in which the Mayor calls for a full and complete report on the condition of the City Finances is here quoted,] And as this board fully coincides with the views thus expressed by his Honor the Mayor, and is further alive to the importance of obtaining the desired information, be it

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby directed to report to this board, within a period of thirty days, or at the next meeting of the board thereafter, a statement in detail, showing the amount of the indebtedness of the City, the amount of unpaid taxes and assessments, the amount of unpaid taxes and assessment bonds outstanding at the same date, and a balance sheet showing the financial position of the City at the close of the past year.

The resolutions also embraced other questions similar to those embodied in ex-Assistant Alderman Thornell's resolution of inquiry, passed last Summer, relative to the issue of bonds by authority of the Legislature, &c. Alderman Vance said that from what he had just seen he believed the tendency of the board was to rush through things hastily and without consideration. The result, in his opinion, would be that they would some day have to take a back track. He moved to lay it over.

Alderman Reilly—I should like the gentleman to state what things were rushed through here.

Alderman Howland—I can answer the question. Let me cite the fact that the resolutions offered at the last meeting, providing for the appointment of two persons to codify the laws and ordinances of this City, were passed hastily, and I hold that it is imperative because it received only fourteen votes, a three-fourths vote being required.

Alderman Seery—My resolution is in accordance with a suggestion in the message of the Mayor. We have looked for information time and again on the finances of the City, but could not get it.

Alderman Gross—I think that no piece of information is more urgently required than this by taxpayers and the people than this. We want to know our financial condition.

Alderman Purdy hoped the resolution would be passed. As representatives of the people, they asked the Controller to give them information. [About a score of persons in the galleries here applauded.]

Alderman Vance—I call attention to the fourteenth rule of this board, and claim that it be observed. The Chairman struck his gavel and silence was restored. Mr. Vance then reminded the Chairman that the various subjects in Mayor Wickham's message had been referred to different committees and that, therefore, the resolution before the House was superfluous. He wanted it to be understood that the motion of Mr. Seery was one which should not be passed hastily, and that it should receive due consideration at the hands of the whole board. Alderman Howland agreed with his colleague that the motion should be laid over. Mr. Vance's amendment was put to vote on the motion was lost, and Mr. Seery's resolution was adopted.

Alderman Gross offered a resolution requesting the Commissioners of Charities to report the extent of their means to relieve the outdoor poor. It was adopted.

A resolution of Alderman Gilon prohibiting nonresidents from holding office was laid over.

Alderman Blessing moved that the Commissioners of Parks be requested to report to the Board the number of employes and officers on their rolls, the number of contracts awarded by them, the amount of their receipts and expenditures, and such other information respecting their management as might be necessary.

Alderman Gilon also submitted a resolution asking what provision had been made for the buildings in the parks. Alderman Blessing begged to remind his colleague that his resolution covered all these points. It included, he said, every blade of grass that grew in the Park. [Laughter.] He thought the Park Department should be abolished. Both resolutions were adopted.

The Board, then, on motion of Mr. Blessing, requested the Departments of Parks, Public Works, and Docks, to state what works can be done during the next two months.

The nomination of Philip Merkle as Assistant Clerk of the Marine Court was confirmed.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices, to whom was referred the communication of Sheriff Conner, asking for compensation for his official services, presented a report, which, if approved by the board, will add at least $70,000 to his annual income. The report says:

Whereas, It is provided by the statutes and laws of the State of New-York, that the Sheriff shall receive compensation for official services required to be specifically fixed or allowed by the statute, and such compensation shall be fixed and allowed by the Board of Supervisors of the county as may be deemed just and proper; and

Whereas, Official services have been rendered and are required to be performed by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, as follows: For summoning petit jurors to the various civil and criminal courts of record of the City and county; for conveying convicts from the City Prison to the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, and from the City Prison to the House of Refuge, Randall's Island; for conveying prisoners and convicts from the City Prison to the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions and back to the City Prison; for making reports to the Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Sessions, and Special Sessions—for which no compensation is specifically fixed by statute; and

Whereas, It appears to the satisfaction of the committee that the rates of compensation for the services which have been rendered by the late Sheriffs of the County of New-York, (as appears by the copies of the late Sheriffs Kelly, O'Brien, and Brennan, whose terms of office have expired, and whose bills of costs, annexed and certified by affidavit,) are fair, reasonable, just, and proper; therefore

Resolved, That the compensation for the official services rendered by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, for which there is no specific compensation fixed by statute, shall be as follows: 1. Summoning petit jurors to the various civil and criminal courts of record, 50 cents for each juror summoned. 2. For making reports to the Secretary of State of convictions in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Sessions, and Special Sessions the sum of fifty cents for each conviction reported. 3. For conveying convicts and prisoners from the City Prison to the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, House of Refuge, Randall's Island, and from the City Prison to the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Courts of General Sessions and back to the City Prison, the sum of $1 75 for each convict so conveyed.

To the report was appended specimen bills of ex-Sheriffs Kelly, Brennan, and O'Brien for the last year of compensation, certified to by Under Sheriff Cumming. The report was laid over.

A report of the Public Administrator for the past year was received and ordered on file.

The resolution in favor of purchasing a site on Fifty-seventh street for the Nineteenth Ward Station-house was considered. Alderman Gilon, as chairman of the Committee on Lands and Places, said that the matter should be open to the competition of owners of property who might have lands to sell. The owners of the buildings replied that there had been great delay on the subject, and that the station-house was unhealthy and unfit for the use of the Police quartered there. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. The board then adjourned.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday (Thursday, Jan. 14,) was large, and the following business was transacted:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. G. Crosby, Esq., Referee, sold one five-story and basement brown-stone front French-flat house, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 454.2 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $24,683; also, four three-story and basement brown-stone front houses, with lots from 16 to 17.6 by about 70, located on East Sixty-second street, north side, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, at prices ranging from $13,091 to $16,841 each. The purchaser of all the property was Addison G. Fowler, plaintiff in the various foreclosure suits. The irregularity in the figures of the prices realized is owing to the fact that the interest computed on the mortgages foreclosed, and included in the purchase money, is in odd sums.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, disposed of one three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place east side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-second street, for $9,540, the purchaser being Peter Voorhies, plaintiff in the legal action.

George H. Scott, also by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, C. Brainerd, Esq., Referee, sold one small frame house, with lease of lot 25 by 100, on Second avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of Sixty-fourth street, for $2,000, to C. Raberding, plaintiff. The lease has seven years to run, and the ground rent is $400 per annum.

Joseph McGuire, at an Executor's sale, sold the three-story English basement brick house, with lot 20 by 50, No. 185 Division street, Brooklyn, for $4,600, to Nicholas Seeger.

The legal sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of two lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, was adjourned to Feb. 16, and the four lots noticed for sale by Hugh N. Camp, on Park avenue, north-east corner of Fortieth street, were withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, as noticed at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. B. Hard, Esq., Referee, of the following property: One house, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side 433.4 feet west of Sixth avenue; three houses, with lots each 16 by about 74, on East Sixty-second street, north side, 207 feet east of Fourth avenue, and one house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 105 feet east of Third avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50 by 210, on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, north side 850 feet west of Home avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 19.10 by 80, on Seventh avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 90.11 by 100, on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, north side, 91 feet east of the King's Bridge road, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a lease of four lots, each 25 by 100, with improvements on North Moore street, south-west corner of Greenwich street.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 five-story and basement brown-stone front French flat house and lot, West 56th st., n. s., 454.2 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 20.10x100.5	$24,683
1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 62d st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 17.6x about 64	16,841
1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 62d st., n. s., 143 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 16x about 68	13,091
1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 62d st., n. s., 159 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 16x about 70	13,943
1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 62d st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 16x about 71	

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, Prospect place, e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 42d st., lot 16.8x58	$9,540

By George H. Scott.

1 frame house and lease of lot, 2d av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 64th st., lot 25x100; term of lease unexpired, 7 years; ground rent $400 per annum	$2,000

BROOKLYN.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 three-story English basement brick house and lot, No. 185 Division av	$4,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

18th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x92; Richard S. Newcombe to David Leventritt; exchange and	$500
25th st., n. s., 249 ft. w. of 7th av., 21x98.9; J. Barber to Mary A., wife of J. T. Du Pont	15,300
26th st., s. s., No. 244, West, 21.1x98.9; W. Pearson to W. D. Tallman	10,000
Same property; W. D. Tallman to Ellen Ann, wife of W. Pearson	10,000
44th st., No. 7, East, n. s., 27x100.5; Charles Duggin to Loomis L. White	65,000
74th st., s. s., 348 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; James Cassin to Edward Kelly	6,000
86th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.8; 87th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.8; W. W. Downe to B. Havanagh	11,000
124th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x100.11, foreclosure; E. Patterson, Referee, to J. Wood	4,700
133d st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th av. old line, 25x99.11; Sarah J. and William G. Gregory, Executors of Robert A. Gregory, to Erastus Brainerd	nom.
Same property; Sarah J. Gregory, widow, to same	100
133d st., 425 ft. w. of 6th av. old line, 25x99.11; Sarah J. and W. G. Gregory, Executors of R. A. Gregory, to Erastus Brainerd	200
133d st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th av. as widened 1868, 50x99.11; John Curry and William Pyatt to James Flynn	1,400
145th st., n. s., 148 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100; George E. Tamyin to Eliza Turner	4,000
Fordham av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Spring place, 25x70; Bridget, wife of E. Powers, to R. T. Brown	4,000
Madison av., n. w. corner 83d st., 62.2x94.10; Henry T. Lee to Richard Arnold and James M. Constable	35,000
Morris av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Schuyler st., 25x100.3, Morrisania; Jane Carver, widow, to Rachel Lyon	800
Summit av., n. s., 864.3 ft. w. of William's Bridge road, runs n. 200 ft. to Jefferson av., thence w. 50 ft., thence s. 100 ft., thence w. 25 ft., thence s. 100 ft., thence e. 75 ft.; George Opdyke to William H. Henry	1,375
Willard av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d st., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights; William Barnard to James Gordon Bennett	550
2d av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 34th st., 49.2x80; T. Gearty to E. E. Anderson	43,000
8th av., e. s., 75.3 ft. s. of 56th st., 25x100; William P. Tyson, James Blackhurst, and Charles Watrous, Trustees, and Cornelius D. Meyer, to Thomas Wall	22,000
Same property; Thomas Wall to James Blackhurst	22,000
8th av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 56th st., 25x100; W. P. Tyson, J. Blackhurst, C. Watrous, Trustees, and C. D. Myers, to C. Falke	22,000
Same property; Charles Falke to James Blackhurst	22,000
9th av., e. s., 75.3 ft. n. of 43d st., 25.1x100; J. Curry to W. Witters	22,000
Plot beginning at intersection of line drawn at right angles to 155th st., at a point 3,877.6 ft. n. therefrom and w. s. Boulevard; runs w. to Hudson River, thence s. along river to centre line of plot conveyed to Joseph G. Harrison and Bernard L. Ackermann, thence e. to Boulevard, thence n. along Boulevard to beginning; Bernard L. Ackermann to John D. Phillips	70,000

LEASES RECORDED.

East 5th st., store, cellar and part of third floor, 5½ years, per year	$1,200
46th st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5, 17½ years; John J. Astor to John Van Dolsen; per year	360

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS IN HOUSES.

3-story h. s. b. s., 33d st., near 3d av., $12,000.
4-story h. s. b. s., 54th st., near Madison av., $30,000.
4-story E. b. b. s., 49th st., near 5th av., $31,500.
4-story E. b. b. s., 34th st., near 7th av., $19,000.
And many others.

HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house; all improvements; No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall st.

FOR SALE—NEW BASEMENT AND THREE-story brown-stone house, No. 127 East 78th st., three minutes' walk to 78th st. entrance to Central Park.

FIFTH AV.—NOS. 5, 42, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, and 959, on Central Park, with stable; some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—ST. CHARLES HOTEL, New-York—$5,000 cash payment. No agents wanted. Address G. S. & L. LELAND, No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE VALUABLE STORE AND LOT,
No. 37 CHAMBERS ST.,
running through to
READE ST.,
will be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, JAN. 19,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Estate of Gabriel Furman, deceased. The store is extra size, being 25 by 150 feet, five stories in height, and the Chambers street front is of marble. SALE POSITIVE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, Jr., and ROBERT M. FERRIS, Bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell as such Assignee, subject to all existing incumbrances, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon; by James M. Miller, auctioneer, that certain property, part of the individual estate of David Colden Murray, described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of ground, with the storehouse and improvements erected thereon, situate, lying, and being on the westerly side of South street, in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and now known by the street number sixty-two South street, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say; Easterly, in front, by South street, westerly, in the rear, by a lot of ground fronting on Wall street, now or late in the possession of Peter Corneil; northerly, on one side, by a lot of ground now or late belonging to the estate of Jonathan Goodhue; and southerly, on the other side, by a lot of ground now or late belonging to John Murray, containing in breadth and front twenty feet and eleven inches, in the rear nineteen feet and six inches, in length on the northerly side sixty-three feet and nine inches, and on the southerly side sixty-one feet, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the said David Colden Murray by Robert Lindley Murray and wife.—Dated January 7, 1875. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York.
ja8-law3w

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT RAVENSWOOD.—BEAUTIFUL VILLA ON river bank, with stable, grounds, and modern appointments; rent low; cars pass grounds.
WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 24 Old slip.

WANTED—A FARM TO WORK ON SHARES BY A practical farmer. Address J. H., Box No. 135 Times Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
E. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row. Manager.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 175 East 78th st., in good order; gas, hot and cold water, bath room, stationary tubs, &c. Apply to JOHN GORMAN, corner 3d av. and 79th st., or to T. HOLMAN, corner Centre and White sts.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—TWO FINE STONE STORES AT CORNER of Howard and Crosby sts., 50 by 120 feet; at present occupied by Lee, Tweedy & Co.; will be divided or rented in separate parts if required. Apply at No. 3 Mercer st.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS AT A low rental, several stores and buildings in the vicinity of Murray, Frankfort, and Gold sts.; also, four lofts, 50x65 feet, west of new Post Office. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES.

TO LET—FIRST, THIRD, OR FOURTH LOFTS, SUITable for store and light manufacturing purposes; location first class; rent moderate; immediate possession. Apply to BALL & RAY, No. 479 Broadway.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

A FINE STORE, 50X100, TO LET; ALSO, first loft, with or without steam power, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, within thirty miles of City, near station, in village, a modern-built house containing all improvements, with large flower and vegetable garden and ample stable and carriage-house. Address, stating lowest rent to first-class tenant, A. W. LAWRENCE, Box No. 289 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, or partly furnished, between 29th and 42d sts., and Broadway and Madison av., by a responsible party; possession immediately. Address N. A. E., Box NO. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY Jan. 16, at 12 noon
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 20 | JAVA..........WED., Feb. 3
*RUSSIA....WED., Jan. 27 | CUBA..........WED., Feb. 10

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

England, Sat., Jan. 23 6:30 A. M. | Erin, Sat., Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M
Spain....Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M. | Italy....Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..........Saturday, Jan. 16, at 11:30 A. M

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday, Jan. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANRE..........Saturday, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Jan. 26.
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Feb. 2.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

LEA & PERRINS

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $80, $100, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LEMON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Jan. 16.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 19, from Pier 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY Jan. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

ATLAS..........Jan. 18,
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, SANTA MARTHA, and SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA.
ETNA..........Jan. 27,
For GONAIVES, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, PUERTO CABELLO, LAGUAYRA, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
ALPS..........Feb. 5,
CLARIBEL..........Feb. 13,
For PORT-AU-PRINCE, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, Savanilla, and Carthagena.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Jan. 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Jan. 14
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)..........Thursday, Jan. 28

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 16

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 30 and Feb. 20, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

PROPOSALS.

LETTING NO. 12.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway until MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, for 25,000 tons Railroad Iron; also, for 22,000 tons Steel Rails.

Specifications can be had at No. 70 West 3d st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.
MILES GREENWOOD, President.
THOMAS D. LOVETT, C. E.

LENOX, Mass., Jan. 7, 1875.

THE LENOX WATER COMPANY WILL REceive sealed proposals to Jan. 23 inst., for the building of the Water-works in Lenox. Specifications, plans, and surveys may be seen at the Post Office in Lenox. Awards to be made on Jan. 25, inst.
WILLIAM H. HILL, } Committee.
ANDREW S. SERVIN, }

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SHEDS on new Piers, Nos. 43 and 46 North River.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, LEATHER, SHOES AND FINDINGS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OIL, &c.—Proposals Department of Public Charities and Correction until Jan. 26, 1875. See *City Record*.

3,000 BBLS. FLOUR.—PROPOSALS DEpartment of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 18, 1875. See *City Record*.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE, NO. 802 FULTON st., Brooklyn; covers three lots; front on two streets; doing an extensive business; price, $25,000; terms easy; possession May 1. C. D. WILLITS, No. 644 Fulton st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF GOULD'S ALBANY DOUBLE Sleighs; owner having no use for it, will sell very cheap. Apply at private stable, No. 117 West 25th st.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF GOULD'S ALBANY DOUBLE sleighs; owner having no use for it will sell very cheap. Apply at private stable No. 117 West 25th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANSION HOUSE,

Hicks st.,
BROOKLYN.

The patrons of the Mansion House are respectfully informed that an elegant elevator for the accommodation of the guests has just been completed, by the aid of which the rooms on all floors are easily reached, and the comforts of this comfortable home much increased. A few desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen can be obtained at a reasonable rate.
EDWIN R. YALE.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN—corner of Broadway and 31st st. This Hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Prices reduced.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board; suitable for families or single gentlemen; southern exposure; house and location first-class; references exchanged.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 315.—TO let, with board, a nicely-furnished second-story front room; also, other rooms on third and fourth floors.

TO LET—AT NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., A PARLOR floor, with three rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., and private table if required; location excellent; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A—ELEGANT, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED apartments to rent to respectable gentlemen; terms reasonable; in first-class residence of owner. No. 230 East 23d st.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, two large rooms, on second floor, also, two on third, for single gentlemen; table board for one or two at reduced prices.

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FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,

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Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.
Positively LAST TWO NIGHTS of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT..........as..........Shylock
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☞ Only "MERCHANT OF VENICE" MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1:30.

_ In order to give further IMPORTANT REHEARSALS to "Women of the Day," the production of that comedy will be deferred until WEDNESDAY EVENING, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS will be revived in all its original perfectness, GILBERT'S GREAT SUCCESS,

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WOMEN OF THE DAY!!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1875.
UNDER DIRECT MANAGEMENT OF THREE OPERA BOUFFE COMPANIES,
AIMEE, SOLDENE,
And the new Park Theatre Troupe.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS, ADMITTING GENTLEMAN AND TWO LADIES.
EXTRA LADIES' TICKET TWO DOLLARS.

Now on sale at DECKER BROS.', No. 33 Union square; DELMONICO'S, 14th st.; RULLMAN'S, No. 114 Broadway, and at Box Offices of Lyceum and Park Theatres.

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., between 5th av. and Union square.

Every evening at 8, matinee Saturday at 2, in his highly-successful monologue, BEGONE DULL CARE. Music, ventriloquism, and character delineations.

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ROMANCE AND REALITY.

"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow," "The Lancashire Lad," "The English Railway Porter," "Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of "SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN,"

in which Mr. MACCABE will PERSONATE TWO CHARACTERS AT ONCE, (MALE AND FEMALE).
Admission, 50c. Family Circle 25c.
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MAX MARETZEK, THE RENOWNED CONductor and Operatic Impresario, gives his personal attention to advanced pupils, and to those preparing for a public career, at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's. The OPERA of MARTHA will be given this season at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, by pupils, with chorus and orchestra.

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EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, the celebrated musician, (formerly Musical Director of Booth's Theatre,) is now engaged only at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's. Mr. MOLLENHAUER gives his personal attention to pupils.

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New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
THIS WEEK—THE FUNNIEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
New Songs. Jokes received with screams of delight.
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

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A LADY WHOSE PURSE AND TASTES ARE at variance would make life more valuable by engaging a portion of her time as reader, amanuensis, companion, or teacher; no objection to supervise a household, or to go South with an invalid. Address Equipoise, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS WANT situations.—Cooks, laundresses, house-workers, and young girls; also good colored help, to suit for City or country; German, Swedes, English, French, Irish, &c., promptly supplied at very reduced wages by the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A fully-competent young girl, who is a neat, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has the best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A tidy, nice, German woman; is a good waitress and seamstress; willing to be generally useful; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of children; will go for small wages. Call at No. 411 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBERMAID and fine washer; has good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Scotch Presbyterian girls; one is an excellent cook and laundress, the other a capable chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work between them or go separate if required; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; CAN do all kinds of cooking in the best style, boning, larding, game, and rich and rare dishes; has many years' experience in England and New-York, and five years' references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, or general house-work.—By an American Protestant young woman of thirty; good plain cook; also, a good washer and ironer and baker; country or City; a good home preferred to high wages. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A DANISH GIRL, WITH VERBAL REFerences; is a very good cook; will do the coarse washing; speaks good English; is neat, willing, and agreeable with other servants. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK OF SOUPS, meats, poultry, game, French and English styles of desserts; would go out by the day, week, or month; reference from highest families. Call at No. 235 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, COMPETENT WOMAN, as excellent cook and baker; will assist in the washing if required; is careful, sober, and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE PROTestant woman, Swedish; has had thorough experience here; good references; is capable, willing, respectful; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 242 East 55th st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant English woman as cook; willing to assist in the washing; best of City references. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK in a private family; good baker; will assist in coarse washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 370 9th av., corner of 31st st.

COOK.—BY A LADY, FOR A GOOD COOK, WHO HAS lived with her five years, and will give the best of references. Call at No. 210 Madison av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK AND good bread maker; good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 193 West 18th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPLETE DRESS-MAKER, from Europe, wishes a few engagements by the day or month, being a perfect fitter and designer of ladies' and children's dresses; also, a good braider, and understands all kinds of velvet work. Address Mme. C. B., Box No. 326, UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG, ABLE, AND competent German girl, who is a good laundress and a plain cook; very neat, tidy, and obliging. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKing English; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; wages not so much an object in a small family. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-work in City or country; good City references. Apply for two days at No. 572 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts., in store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl to do general house-work in an American family of two or three living on a flat; wages moderate in a good home. Call at No. 411 8th av.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS kitchen-maid, or as cook in a private family; City reference. Inquire at No. 152 Spring st., for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, SPEAKING Italian perfectly, and English; is a perfect hair-dresser, seamstress, and dress-maker; cuts and fits; two years' references; is quick, gentle, and tidy, wages not so much an object. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SWEDISH woman; her present employer will recommend her as a first-class servant; parts with her on account of going South; she is a perfect laundress, willing, and tidy. Apply at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or fine washing.—By a highly respectable and recommended young woman; excellent laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fine work in the neatest manner; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; can give excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

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MRS. ROUSBY as THE LADY ELIZABETH.
The great dramatic triumph of the season.
MRS. ROUSBY'S LADY ELIZABETH.
Every evening and Saturday matinée.

MRS. ROUSBY,

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THE LADY ELIZABETH,

in Tom Taylor's grand historical play,

'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,

produced with new scenery, properties, costumes, appointments, and a strong cast, including Mr. Geo. Clarke. Seats at box office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

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Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
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Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Play is over at 11:10 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT,
Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY
SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 1:30, fifth matinée of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

PARK THEATRE. OPERA COMIQUE.
EVERY EVENING AND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Bozin's delightful opera comique,
LE VOYAGE EN CHINE.
Mmes. MINELLI, GUERZY, BLONDOLET, Messrs. DE QUERCY, DUPLAN, DE BEER, VALAIRE, CHOUTAL, VICTOR.
In rehearsal, Lecocq's last and
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GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

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LECTURE ON FRIDAY EVENING by

Rev. E. L. Magoon, D.D.

on
CHRISTIAN MONUMENTAL ART.
Admission 50 cents.

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FRIDAY, JAN. 15, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

THE CHARITY BALL.

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Gentlemen, purchase for the above, KID GLOVES, $1 to $2 50 per pair; EVENING TIES, 25 cents to $1 50 each; French Embroidered SHIRTS, $4 to $20 each, at PEREGO'S, No. 85 Nassau st.

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PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION,
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NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
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BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

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NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; understands bringing up a baby on the bottle from its birth; no objections to twins; understands dress-making; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 133 Thompson st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS NURSE FOR an invalid or elderly lady; has had many years' practice; best testimonials; is fully capable, willing, and patient. Call at or address M. B., care of Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth; three and a half years' reference. Call at No. 175 East 73d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AGED THIRTY, as an experienced invalid's nurse or as housekeeper; excellent City references. Call or address S. R., No. 138 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; is competent to take entire charge of a baby, or will do chamber-work or waiting; has good City reference. Call at No. 319 East 32d st.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A TIDY YOUNG French girl; a perfect seamstress; dresses hair nicely; prefers growing children. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS competent nurse; can take the full charge of a baby from its birth; first-class City references. Call at No. 113 West 46th st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE, American, is now disengaged, and can be engaged immediately. Call or address No. 271 West 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant German Girl as first-class seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and is a good operator on sewing-machine; good City reference. Can be seen at, or address No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

USEFUL WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with a family going to California; can do all kinds of work; is honest and trustworthy; will take charge of children or an invalid; wages no object. Call for two days at No. 584 5th av., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, Protestant, as first-class waitress and to do chamber-work in a private family, or would do general house-work for a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress and chamber-maid; excellent City references. Call at No. 397 7th av., first floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY SINGLE man; City or country; is temperate and obliging, and not afraid of work; best City and country references. Address T., BOX NO. 250 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF his horses, wishes to procure a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Call on or address P. C., No. 164 East 32d st.

PRACTICAL GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHman; married; none need apply but those requiring a first-class man; thoroughly competent in all its departments. For references, &c., address R. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WATCHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN AS WATCHman, or something that requires no great skill. Call at No. 101 East 12th st.

WAITER AND FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG Protestant Irishman, with two years' verbal references; is a first-class waiter and footman; is strictly sober, honest, and industrious. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man, as first-class waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG Swede; eighteen months' reference from his last place; is willing, competent, strictly sober, and a well-trained servant. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian baths.

WAITER.—BY FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; understands the care of silver perfectly; is very respectable, and can furnish good reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class City references. Address C. L., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. C. D. HESS, Director,
has the honor to announce that
A BRIEF SEASON OF GRAND OPERA
will be inaugurated at the above-mentioned house by
the widely renowned
KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
headed by AMERICA'S OWN GREAT PRIMA DONNA, organized upon an unprecedented basis of liberality, and supplemented by the
BEST TRAINED CHORUS
and the
LARGEST AND MOST EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA
ever engaged in English opera in this country,
on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

The following unrivaled combination of lyric stars are comprised in

THE COMPANY.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN,
Miss ANNIE BEAUMONT, Mr. JOSEPH MAAS,
Mr. WM. CARLETON, Mr. HENRY PEAKES,
Mr. WM. HAMILTON, Mr. CHAS. NICHOLS,
Mr. EDW. SEGUIN, Mr. A. DUBREUIL,
Mrs. W. White, Mr. F. Howard, Mr. A. Cayla, Mr. W. Morgan, and Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
who will appear in
A MOST INVITING REPERTOIRE,
selected with a view to gratifying the popular taste.
A SCALE OF PRICES
will be adopted with proper consideration for the public, and every effort will be made to render the season in all respects satisfactory to its supporters.

ON SUNDAY NEXT,
the newspapers will contain
FULL ANNOUNCEMENTS OF REPERTOIRE, PRICES, OPENING OF SALE, CASTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL. THEODORE THOMAS.

The public is respectfully informed that
THEODORE THOMAS
will give, on SATURDAY and MONDAY NEXT,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 16, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
MATINEE—GRAND—MATINEE,
WITH INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
MATINEE PROGRAMME FOR THE MATINEE.

Symphony, Harold in Italy, Op. 16 Obligato Viola, by Mr. CHARLES BAETENS. Harp, Mr. A. LOCKWOOD.	Berlioz
Octet for String Instruments, Op. 20. FULL STRING ORCHESTRA.	Mendelssohn
Overture, William Tell	Rossini
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EDMUND KEAN	WORKING MEN
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PACIFIC MAIL.

WITNESSES WHO TOOK MONEY AND DON'T DENY IT.

JAMES G. BERRIT AND MR. S. WARD GIVE THEIR EVIDENCE—MR. SHAW'S CASE—OTHER WITNESSES SUMMONED—THE IRWIN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Ways and Means Committee took no important testimony to-day, though it heard two very entertaining witnesses. James G. Berrit and Samuel Ward owned up to the receipt of money from Irwin, though Abert and Berrit explained that he had cut down the fee which it was first agreed Ward should receive in order to "let in" his brother. This was done without Ward's knowledge, but the latter says it was all right, as his pay was ample for the very moderate services he performed. Mr. Ward gave the committee a laughable account of the vicissitudes and disappointments of the lobby business, which he said was precarious as fishing in the Hebrides. The difference between the practice of Mr. Ward and Mr. Shaw appears to be that the former is a parliamentary lawyer, without pretense of other occupation, and the latter disguised himself as a correspondent, which disguise seems to have succeeded beyond what has been generally supposed. Mr. Shaw has been struck off the list of correspondents admitted to the Senate reporters' gallery, and will be expelled from the House' gallery, or at least that is now intended. Dr. C. C. Chaffee and Gardner Hubbard, who were summoned on suspicion, without foundation having been laid in the testimony, and to satisfy outside clamor, aware that they received nothing, though Hubbard wonders he didn't, in view of his services in behalf of the subsidy, and the large amount of money that was distributed. Donn Piatt will be called again to-morrow, but it is announced he will not answer how he paid Irwin's note. He has given in private the name of the person who took it up for him, and at first said he should disclose it to the committee. Whitelaw Reid and Commodore Garrison have been summoned, and Schumaker has been recalled. The latter is said to be greatly troubled, and seemingly undecided as to his course.

The habeas corpus case will not release Irwin at present, as the Sergeant at Arms, acting under instructions given in the House to-day after a very long discussion, will not produce his prisoner in court. What complications this may lead to cannot be conceived. The point is that by bringing Irwin into court the Sergeant at Arms relinquished his custody, and puts Irwin in a situation where he can be bailed at the pleasure of the Judge, who says no return can be accepted till the body is produced in court.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY — C. C. CHAFEE, GARDNER G. HUBBARD, AND EX-MAYOR BERRET EXAMINED—THE AMUSING SIDE OF THE ART OF LOBBYING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Ways and Means Committee, resuming the investigation of the Pacific Mail subsidy matter to-day, examined C. C. Chafee, a physician residing in Washington, and ascertained from his testimony that he was in no way connected with the subsidy movement; received no money whatever from the Pacific Mail Company, or any agent thereof, and knew of no persons having received money, except Ex-Postmaster General Randall, who, after the bill passed, mentioned the fact to him.

Several members of the committee expressed surprise that this witness had been summoned, whereupon the Chairman [Mr. Dawes] stated that it was in consequence of rumors which had reached him.

Gardner G. Hubbard testified that he was here in 1872 advocating postal telegraph. Was not employed by the Pacific Mail Company or any agent thereof, and never received a dollar, or knew of any money being disbursed in Washington on their account. He was a friend of Irwin. Met him in California in 1869, and there received much friendly attention from him and the other officers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. He rendered the movement for an increased subsidy in 1872 some aid because he believed it to be a very important object for the welfare of the Pacific coast and of the entire country, but he gave this assistance casually by expressing his opinions, and from no mercenary consideration whatever. He said he must confess, however, that when he heard recently what large sums of money had been expended he was very much surprised that he got none.

James G. Berret, lawyer, and ex-Mayor of this city, was next examined. He testified that Irwin employed him as counsel to aid in presenting the strong points of the case. He received a retaining fee of one thousand dollars, and a Irwin's request carried a retainer of five hundred ollars to Samuel Ward. Subsequent to the passag of the bill witness received from Irwin, per Charles Abert, $8,500 more, making ten thousand dollars in all, which was divided as follows: Four thousand to Samuel Ward, three thousand to himself, and three thousand to his brother, Joseph H. Berret, of New-York, who assisted him by making inquiries, &c., as to the condition of the bill from time to time. Witness was satisfied that the measure would pass, and that it ought to, as the matter had been commended to Congress three or four times by the President of the United States and by the Postmaster General, and also by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the subsidy already granted had been more than returned by the impost duties arising out of the trade which it had developed. He spoke to several members of Congress about it, Gov. Swann, of Maryland, among others.

Q.—Did you convince him? A.—Oh, he was already convinced. He took a broad, statesmanlike view of the question, like myself. Witness, in conclusion, swore that his relations with the movement were purely professional, and were not at all disguised.

Samuel Ward was then called, and corroborated the previous testimony. His testimony was as follows:

By Mr. Kasson—I suppose you were summoned in consequence of your name having been associated in connection with the distribution of money for the Pacific Mail subsidy? A.—I received a subpœna about an hour ago, particulars not specified.

Q.—Therefore the committee desires you to state how much money you received in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy? A.—I think it was after the first failure of the measure in the House that Mr. Berret called at my rooms one afternoon and said that he had been requested to see if I would accept a retainer to help this subsidy along. I asked him how much? He said five hundred dollars, and five thousand contingent on success. I said, "all right." He sent to me that afternoon or next morning a check for five hundred dollars, signed by a gentleman I had never seen, Mr. R. B. Irwin, and some days after Congress adjourned I was agreeably waited upon by Mr. Berret, who said to me: "They have cut us down three thousand dollars, and there is seven thousand dollars paid; shall we insist on more?" I said, "No; let us take what we can get. It is all right." He handed me $3,500 in bills, and I went to New-York that same night.

Q.—I suppose it is unnecessary to ask you if you retained all that sum and applied it to your own use? A.—I did; I must say that it was a very liberal compensation for the moderate amount of work which that subsidy seemed to require.

Q.—State the nature of the services rendered by you? A.—Simply stating on all occasions, where it was proper to do so, that I was in favor of the measure; that I thought it a good measure. I had a right to say that, because, as an old Californian, having sailed often on those steamers, I had a sort of friendship for them. I thought well of the line; I thought that it was a national undertaking; that our ship-building was going to the dogs, and that if those ships were to be built in this country it would give an impetus to iron ship building. I thought that subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was a proper thing, particularly as the Cunard Steam-ship Company had a subsidy from the English Government, and had attained a colossal success. I wanted to see the American flag flying again on the seas, and I would have helped the Pacific Mail Company without one penny of compensation.

Q.—You used all your influence to secure the passage of the subsidy? A.—Certainly; there was not much time to act; only a fortnight I think; I was rather agreeably surprised at being retained, because that clinched my determination to do what I could for what I regarded as a great national enterprise.

Q.—Do you know of any other sum of money being paid to any parties for their services in procuring that subsidy? A.—I never heard of, and, until I was surprised the other day by Mr. Abert's list, which I saw in the *Star*, I never knew, who was in the combination. I did not know that there was any combination, except that I found that people generally were very favorably inclined toward the bill. I did not know Mr. Abert. I had never seen him to my knowledge. I never saw Mr. Irwin till the day the vote was taken, when I saw a pale man standing around this corner, and was told it was Mr. Irwin.

Q.—My question was if you knew of any sum of money being paid directly or indirectly in connection with the subsidy? A.—Not a penny. I might have been at liberty to suppose that the whole thing was confined to Mr. Berrett and myself.

Q.—The five hundred dollars which you received was paid by check? A.—Yes; payable to my order on the Metropolitan National Bank of this city.

Q.—Do you know of any money being paid to any member, officer, or employe of either House of Congress in connection with that subsidy? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beck—I have heard it suggested that you had remarked that there was a great deal of difficulty in a gentleman living in Washington on the oxygen of the atmosphere, and that a gentleman was obliged to do something.

Witness—This business of lobbying, as it is called, is as precarious as fishing in the Hebrides. You get all ready, your boats go out—suddenly there comes a storm, and away you are driven. Everybody who knows anything about Washington knows that ten times, aye fifty times, more measures are lost than are carried; but once in a while a pleasant little windfall of this kind recompenses us who are always toiling here for the disappointments of the session. I am not at all ashamed. I do not say that I am proud, but I am not at all ashamed of the occupation. It is a very useful one. In England it is a separate branch of the legal profession. There they have Parliamentary lawyers who do no other business. There the committees sit all day to hear these lawyers, and they sit in Parliament all night, whereas here committees are only allowed to sit for an hour and a half, and so it is very hard to get through 4,000 bills in a session. The disappointments are much more numerous than the successes. I have had many a very pleasant "contingent" knocked away [laughter] when everything appeared prosperous and certain, and I would not insure any bill if I were paid fifty per cent. to secure its passage. That is the general rule in this subsidy matter. I think that the gentleman [Mr. Irwin] paid more money than he need have paid—

Mr. Niblack—And he distributed it rather badly.

Witness—I am satisfied with what I got. [Laughter.]

Mr. Niblack—You got much less than others got?

Witness—I do not know. I was retained, I suppose, because the "King's name is a tower of strength," [laughter,] and I am called the "King of the Lobby." But I am not the treasurer of the lobby, that is certain. If you were here for entertainment, I could entertain you with histories of well-concerted plans which all disappeared just at the crack of one member's whip; perhaps a matter of caprice, perhaps a matter of accident; you cannot tell which. We who are of the regular army know when we are whipped. [Laughter.] But gentlemen of little experience come down here, and peg and peg on till the end of the session, and never understand why they had better go home. [Laughter.] To introduce a bill properly, to have it referred to the proper committee, to see that some member in that committee understands its merits, to attend to it, to watch it, to have a counsel to go and advocate it before the committee, to see that members of the committee do not oversleep themselves on the morning of important meetings, to watch the coming in of the bills in Congress day after day, week after week, to have your men on hand a dozen times, and to have them as often disappointed, to have one of those storms which spring up in the Adriatic of Congress until your men are worried and worn and tired, and until they say to themselves that they will not go up to the Capitol to-day, and then to have the bird suddenly flushed, and all your preparations brought to naught—these are some of the experiences of the lobby. [Laughter.] Another point—the question of entertainments—is spoken of. There is nothing in the world so excellent as entertainments of a refined order. [Laughter.] Talleyrand says that diplomacy is assisted by good dinners, but at good dinners people do not talk "shop," but they give people who have a taste in that way a right, perhaps, to ask a gentleman a civil question and to get a civil answer; to get information which his clients want, and that can properly be given. Sometimes a railroad man wants information; sometimes a patentee wants his patent renewed; that is a pretty hard fight. [Laughter.] Then a broker wants to know what the Treasury is going to do about a certain measure. Sometimes a banker is anxious about the financial movements in Congress, or a merchant about the tariff. All these things we do constantly, and we do not make any charge for them. We keep up a certain circle of friends, and once in a while an opportunity comes of getting something that is of real service, and for which compensation is due and proper. But the entertainments are proportioned to the business of the session. When the business is good so are the entertainments, and when the business is not good the entertainments are meagre. Mr. Irwin told me a story of a King of Spain, who was lost in the woods with his hunting party; he ordered one of his attendants to climb a tree and see whether there was any building in sight. The man saw a château on the top of an adjacent hill, and the King said "Let us go there." They went and were received at the door of the château by the Grandee with his head uncovered. The King announced who he was, and said the party wanted dinner. The family had dined an hour before, and the servants had consumed everything that was left. The cook was sent for, and said his Majesty would be served in an hour's time. They had a very pleasant dinner, and the King was rather surprised at the taste displayed in some of the dishes. After dinner, commending the excellence of the repast, he asked what it was composed of. Luckily it was not Friday. The Grandee sent for the cook, who came in and said: "Your Majesty, no animal has contributed its life to your dinner," and he went to the window and showed the King fifty-two pigs with their ears all cut off. Said the King: "A man who can make such a repast as that from the ears of fifty-two pigs shall be made Governor of a province." [Laughter.]

Mr. Niblack—Is there not a great deal of money wasted on good dinners?

Witness—I do not think money is ever wasted on a good dinner. If a man dines badly he forgets to say his prayers going to bed, but if he dines well, he feels like a saint. [Laughter.]

The Chairman—Were you aware Mr. Berrett, in point of fact, had received $10,000, instead of $7,000?

Witness—No, I did not know anything about it until I saw it mentioned in the papers. It is quite right; he probably did more work than I did. I was satisfied with what I got.

Mr. Ward gave his testimony, or rather delivered his humorous lecture, standing at the end of the table, with his eyes twinkling, his face beaming with good humor, and his whole person presenting evidence of his being, not only in belief but in practice, a disciple of the gospel of gastronomy. He kept the members of the committee and a numerous audience in constant laughter.

At the termination of Mr. Ward's testimony the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

CONGRESS AND THE COURTS.

THE IRWIN HABEAS CORPUS—JUDGE M'ARTHUR REFUSES TO ACCEPT ANY RETURN TO THE WRIT UNACCOMPANIED BY THE BODY OF THE PRISONER—ACTION OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Speaker to-day laid before the House a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, stating that he had been required, by a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge McArthur, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to produce before him the body of R. B. Irwin, the recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation; that he had attended with his counsel, and responded that he had the prisoner in his custody by order of the House of Representatives, and that Judge McArthur had decided that no return would be received from him until he produced the prisoner in court. Under these circumstances, as the production of Irwin would be a release of him from his custody as an officer of the House, he asked the instructions of the House.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, remarked that the question was a very serious one, affecting the power of the House, and that, therefore, it required the calm and considerate judgment of the House. If the Sergeant at Arms delivered up his prisoner, he would then be in the sole custody of the Court, and he understood that the Judge had said that when he got possession of him, and while he was keeping him, he [the Judge] would be the judge of the fitness of the place where he would keep him, or would admit him to bail if he saw fit. To admit him to bail would be to throw the door open to his escape. With such an amount of money in his pocket and at his command, it would be only a matter of pecuniary calculation whether it would be worth while to pay any ordinary bail. He suggested that the question should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instruction to report to-morrow. The petition for a habeas corpus, although it contained some matter not strictly true, set forth with sufficient clearness the fact that the party was detained by order of the House, because the House had adjudged him in contempt. The Circuit Court of the District in the case of Nugent, who had been imprisoned by order of the Senate for getting possession of a secret treaty, had decided that every court, including the Senate and House of Representatives, was the sole judge of its own contempt, and that no other court had jurisdiction to review its judgment. It seemed very strange to him, therefore, that Judge McArthur, with the record before him, should have decided that he had jurisdiction.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, inquired whether in the case of the arrest of one of the John Brown raiders in Boston the question had not come up?

Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said that there was nothing in that case which touched this question. He had himself issued that writ, and the man was discharged on the sole ground that the person who arrested him was not the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, and that officer had no power to depute his authority.

Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, asked Mr. Dawes whether a similar case to this had not been recently decided by the Circuit Court of this District, and had not the court expressly decided that it had no jurisdiction to interfere with a commitment for contempt of the House.

Mr. Dawes replied that substantially that decision had been made, and the attorney who had applied for the writ in that case had been reprimanded by the court for not stating that the party had been committed for contempt of the Senate.

Mr. Hale, of New-York, suggested a resolution referring the question to the Judiciary Committee, and instructing the Sergeant at Arms not to produce Irwin before any court, officer, or tribunal till the further order of the House.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, suggested striking out the last clause of Mr. Hale's resolution.

Mr. G. F. Hoar suggested the appointment of a select committee on the subject.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, made a legal argument, and quoted authorities to show that no court had a right to interfere with the House in its dealing with a party for contempt.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, argued that the Sergeant at Arms should be simply instructed to inform the court that he held Irwin under the full authority of the House, under commitment for contempt of the House.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, suggested that the difficulty was presented by the statute, which required, in cases of habeas corpus, that the body of the party held in custody shall be produced when the return is made. The statute was specific that the body must accompany the return. He therefore suggested a resolution that, pending proceedings on the writ, the Sergeant at Arms be instructed to keep the party in his custody when he produces him in court.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin—Is not that a violation of the law in regard to the production of the body?

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, thought that the better way would be to let the pleadings take their course. Let the prisoner be presented in court and the whole matter examined, and if the Judge should decide outrageously, erroneously, and in defiance of the authority of the House, it would be competent for the House to deal with the Judge himself. He thought it in bad taste to anticipate what the court might decide, and he was disposed to take for granted that the court would decide according to law.

After a long and interesting discussion of the question, a proposition was offered by Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, and amended on motion of Mr. G. F. Hoar, (by striking out that part which provided for producing the body of Mr. Irwin,) and was adopted without the yeas and nays. The resolution now reads as follows:

"That the Sergeant at Arms be directed to make a careful return to the writ of habeas corpus that the prisoner is duly held by authority of the House of Representatives, to answer in the proceedings against him for contempt."

The House then adjourned.

STRIKE ON THE ICE-FIELDS.

A FINE CROP AND NO MEN TO HARVEST IT—SUSPENSION OF WORK AT ICE-HOUSES — DEMANDS FOR HIGHER WAGES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COXSACKIE, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1875.

The strike of the ice men on the Hudson is gradually assuming formidable dimensions. It commenced with the men employed by the Knickerbocker Company. That company owns the following houses on the Hudson, and employs the number of men named in the table:

Place.	Capacity. Tons.	Number of Men.
Barren Island	30,000	150
Hamburg	50,000	350
Athens	50,000	260
Coxsackie	75,000	450
New-Baltimore	20,000	150
Little Flatbush	8,000	125
Catskill	43,000	300
Eavesport	28,000	200
Turkey Point	35,000	300
Barrytown	25,000	175
Flatbush	55,000	400
Rondout Creek	8,000	40
Rhinebeck	33,000	150
Esopus	45,000	400
Staatsburg	25,000	280
Poughkeepsie	26,000	250
Marlborough	30,000	350
Rockland Lake	80,000	500
Total	708,000	5,130

The strike at this place has assumed a serious aspect. Large banners are hung up in front of saloons with incendiary inscriptions upon them. One inscription reads as follows: "Baltimore is on a strike for $1 75 and $2 per day, and wants Coxsackie to stand by her." That was telegraphed from New-Baltimore, four miles above this point. Another inscription reads, "The first man who goes to work for $1 25 or $1 50 will get his neck broke." Yesterday one Bennett, a countryman, went to work for the Knickerbocker Company, saying he would work for any price. Last night a colored man, named George Taylor, knocked him down. There was also a knock down or two this morning, but so far no serious disturbance has occurred. Yesterday about 1,000 men were at work on all the houses here. Last night, when the paymaster came around with the checks or tickets for each man at the rate of $1 25 for a day's work, all passed quietly off the ice. This morning the bosses endeavored to get them to work for $1 50 per day, but they refused, having held a meeting in Case's Hall and resolved to work for no less than $1 75 out of the house and $2 in. The ice is the finest ever housed in this vicinity, being twelve inches thick.

At Catskill, the Knickerbocker Ice Company have two houses which employ four hundred men. These men held a meeting in the Opera-house last night, and resolved to demand $1 75 per day out of the house and $2 per day in.

At West Camp the Consumer's Company have a seventy thousand ton house, and employ three hundred men, and the Knickerbocker Company employ three or four hundred men at the same point. All struck this morning. They were receiving $1 25 per day. The bosses telegraphed to New-York to the companies and received orders to let the men finish their day's work and the company would see what could be done for them to-morrow. Altogether there are five houses in West Camp, and all work will cease there to-day.

At Barrytown the Mutual Benefit Company have 220 men at work, who are paid $1 50 per day, and at that rate more men can be had than are needed. A little further north the Newark Company has 200 men at $1 50 a day each. At Rhinebeck the Knickerbocker Company's men struck to-day for $1 75 and $2. At Port Ewen 200 men are at work. At Staatsburg the Mutual Company employ seventy-five men, and seem to be awaiting the action of the Knickerbocker Company relative to the strike. Three hundred men have struck at Schodac, and 300 at Stuyvesant for $1 75 and $2 per day. Arrangements are also in progress for a strike at the Van Steenburgh House. There are 100 men employed there who will demand $1 75 and $2 per day. They have been getting $1 50 per day. The men who work on the ice come from all points along the river and mountain hamlets and villages. They pay their railroad fare to and from the ice fields, and also their board while away from home, and they claim that after they do that they have scarcely enough left for the support of their families. It is understood that the ice companies are determined not to accede to the demand. In fact it is said on good authority that they have directed their foremen to pay $1 50 a day or let the houses stand idle. There never was a better crop of ice than now, and every day's delay in harvesting it is serious. When the harvest is in full blast there are 8,200 men, 1,375 boys, and 581 horses and 41 steam engines at work. All these house 94,000 tons daily. To-night it has been given out that the Knickerbocker Company will pay $1 75 per day, all around, but the men will not agree to that.

At Athens, this morning, men, with clubs, forced other men away from the ice-houses. One man named Lamper, was badly beaten. This morning, also, eight hundred men formed in line at Catskill, and with martial music marched to Winch & Kemp's ice-house, the Rogers Island and Hamburgh houses, stopping work there. Banners and flags were carried by them, and about fifty colored men were in the procession. It is hoped that by to-morrow an amicable adjustment will be effected.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERALS.

HIS LETTER TO EARL GRANVILLE WITHDRAWING FROM THE LEADERSHIP—REPLY OF THE EARL.

LONDON, Jan. 15—6 A. M.—Mr. Gladstone, withdrawing as leader of the Liberal Party, writes Earl Granville:

"The time has arrived when I ought to revert to my letter of March last."

After reviewing a number of public and private considerations, Mr. Gladstone says: "I see no public advantage in my continuing to act as leader of the Liberal Party. After forty-two years of laborious public life, I think myself entitled to retire with the present opportunity. This retirement is dictated by personal views regarding the method of spending the closing years of my life. My conduct in Parliament will continue to be governed on the same principles as hitherto, and arrangements for the treatment of general business and to advance the convenience of the Liberal Party will have my cordial support."

Earl Granville replies: "I have communicated in detail the reasons for which I profoundly regret, and deprecate your decision. My late colleagues fully agree in this regret at the failure of the endeavors to dissuade you from your purpose, and doubtless the Liberal Party also concur with us in the observations we addressed you, prompted by considerations of public advantages, and not merely by a sense of your service and our admiration and attachment.

SPAIN.

ARRIVAL OF KING ALFONSO IN MADRID—BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS—THE SUSPENDED PROTESTANT JOURNALS.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—King Alfonso arrived in the capital to-day. Immense crowds witnessed his entrance and gave him an excellent reception. The King drove through the streets this evening. The bands in the squares are playing the Royal March. The illuminations are numerous and brilliant.

Gen. Martinez Campos has been created Marquis of Sagunto.

The Protestant journals which were suspended, have been permitted to resume publication.

FRANCE.

THE NIEVRE ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The committee appointed by the Assembly to inquire into M. Burgoing's election in the Nièvre is composed of Nine Deputies of the Left and six of the Right, all strong Anti-Bonapartists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN OF THE SHIP LADY DUFFERIN LEAKING FROM A COLLISION.

LONDON, Jan. 15—6 A. M.—The ship Lady Dufferin, which sailed from Liverpool Jan. 7 for Tybee, has arrived off Holyhead in a disabled condition, having been damaged by collision.

The Sea has arrived at Waterford leaky.

THE STEAMER GEORGIA WRECKED ON THE TRIANGLES.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 14.—The steamer Georgia, which went ashore on the Triangles, near Tenants Harbor, last night, is a total wreck. She ran on the rocks during a heavy snow-storm. The engineer and fifteen men landed in safety. To-day tugs went to her, but the crew and passengers had landed safely in boats. One boat was missed for a time, and its occupants were given up as lost, but they subsequently arrived at Tenants Harbor, chilled and exhausted. Six persons left on the steamer last night were rescued by the life-boat from White Head. No lives have been lost.

The Georgia was commanded by Capt. Angrove, and was on her trip from Halifax to Portland, with a light cargo, a complement of forty-seven men, and twelve passengers. She was an iron vessel of 912 tons, and owned by the Quebec and Gulf Ports Company, valued at $100,000, and insured for $60,000. She was the old blockade-runner entirely rebuilt, and ran between New-York and Bermuda in 1873-4. She could accommodate 100 first and second class passengers. Capt. Angrove was considered a capable officer, and commanded the Alhambra last season. The Triangles, on which the ship struck, are four miles from Tenants Harbor, ten miles from Thomaston, and fifty-five miles from Portland.

ORGANIZATION OF TAMMANY DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

The delegates elected to the Assembly District and Ward Committees for 1875, of the Tammany Hall Democracy, met last night in fourteen districts and the Twenty-fourth Ward for organization. Officers were elected and subcommittees appointed for the year, after which speeches were made, resolutions adopted, and a vast amount of spirituous and malt liquor consumed. At the Thirteenth District meeting a resolution was adopted instructing the Assemblyman elect to vote for Kernan for United States Senator, and the sentiment at all the other meetings was favorable to that candidate. In consequence of the contests in the primary elections in seven districts and the Twenty-third Ward no organization can be effected in them until the next meeting of the new General Committee, when there will be a decision given on the claims of the contestants.

THE WEST VIRGINIA HOAX.

The telegram representing that a call had been made for troops at the capital of West Virginia was a hoax. The Martinsburg *Independent* thus disposes of it: "The Baltimore papers of yesterday contained a huge hoax in the shape of a telegram purporting to be from one H. W. Brazee, United States Commissioner at Charlestown, to President Grant, and using the following language: 'Send troops here at once. Not a single negro is allowed to take his seat. The utmost anarchy prevails. What must I do?' The truth is there is no such Commissioner as Brazee. Not a single negro has been elected to the Legislature, and that august body does not meet until to-day. Some of the boys have been perpetrating a huge joke."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Albert Fortus, of No. 647 Tenth avenue, died suddenly yesterday in Forty-second street, near Tenth avenue.

During the past year the Produce Exchange gained 517 members. The receipts from all sources were $181,267 41, and the disbursements $56,928 24.

Albert Schekel, a peddler of steel pens, committed suicide yesterday, at No. 22 Chrystie street, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

Capt. H. F. Schwensen, of the Pommerania, of the Hamburg Line, will start on his ninety-ninth round trip across the ocean as a steam-ship commander on the 21st inst. He began in 1855.

An investigation of a new compass adjuster, invented by Capt. H. O. Cook, of the British Navy, will take place on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 10 A. M., on board the United States revenue cutter Washington.

Nathan Aaronson, indicted for grand larceny, and arrested when about to sail for Europe, was released yesterday on $2,500 bail. Thomas Canary, the Mercer street livery-stable keeper, becoming his bondsman.

The German Oak Brothers' Benevolent Society gave its tenth annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex street, last evening, the proceeds of which will go to a charitable fund established by the society.

There was no meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company yesterday, nor will there be before Monday. Until that time, too, Mr. Russell Sage proposes to keep his declination "in abeyance."

The Woodlawn Cemetery Company yesterday elected the following as its officers for the ensuing year: William A. Booth, President; Caleb B. Knevals, Vice President; Lucius Hopkins, Treasurer; James D. Smith, Secretary.

The sale of Mr. Ives' collection of marble statuary took place at the warerooms of the Messrs. Leavitt, at No. 39 Union square, last evening. With a single exception all of the productions exhibited were disposed of without reservation to the highest bidder.

The Shakespeare German Dramatic Society reorganized for the ensuing year by the election of Theo. Rothenberg President; Stage Manager, Charles Litthauer; Secretary, Louis Eisner; Treasurer, A. Sommerfield, and S. Schwartz, Finance Secretary.

Yesterday Coroner Kessler held an inquest in the case of G. H. Vochlinger, of No. 682 Avenue A, who died of exhaustion from want of rest and through abstinence from food while suffering under mental anxiety. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

During the past year the Free Dormitory for Women, No. 54 Amity street, has afforded lodgings to 4,563 persons at an expenditure of $829 74. No salaries are paid to its officers, and all contributions received will be exclusively devoted to the purpose for which the institution was founded.

Dr. C. Heitzmann, lecturer on "Morbid Anatomy" at the University of Vienna, will deliver the 276th regular lecture before the New-York Liberal Club at Plympton Hall, corner of Ninth and Tenth streets and Third avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock. His subject will be "The Structure of the Human Skin."

Mr. Dupin, the Director of the Orphéon Français, announces that a grand vocal and instrumental concert, followed by a ball, will be given, with the concurrence of the association, on Sunday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery. Mr. Gaffré will direct the orchestra.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have issued orders for the sailing of the school-ship Mercury on Tuesday next on a cruise to Barbados, Trinidad, and the West Indies, to return in about four months. The Mercury will take out about 220 boys and a crew of twenty, including officers and instructors.

Application was made yesterday to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on behalf of the New-York Bridge Company, to condemn and to estimate the value of certain property in Dover street, necessary for the use of the company. The application was opposed on behalf of the property-owners, and argument was postponed.

The Cæcilien Verein, a German Catholic choral society, effected a reorganization by the election of John Denner President; Secretary, Conrad Strassburg; Treasurer, A. Pechar; Librarian, Anton Jochel; Frederick Brenner, Musical Director. The society during the past year assisted in eight musical entertainments given in aid of charitable enterprises. The choir is composed of thirty-seven active vocalists.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, George W. Murray, charged with murder, was acquitted. The defense was that some person other than the accused did the deed. The only witness for the prosecution who could identify Murray as the man who struck the fatal blow, had his credibility impeached by a number of witnesses, and Judge Barrett charged the jury that upon such testimony it would be unsafe to convict.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Michael J. Hogan, of the Third Precinct, arrested James Bowers and John Clegg, just after they had come out of Henry Dickenson's hardware store, Nos. 66 and 68 Greenwich street. He found in their possession $625 worth of pocket-knives and a lot of burglars' tools. They were brought before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs, yesterday afternoon, and committed in default of $1,500 bail each.

Broadway, from the Battery to Forty-second street, was cleared of snow, ice, and dirt after 6 o'clock last night. Under the direction of the Street-cleaning Department 400 men and 200 carts were employed. The men were worked in gangs under the supervision of inspectors of sections. The snow and ice were thrown into the river. The men were happy to get "something to do." The operations of the department extended around Union square and along Irving place.

At the annual meeting of the Inspectors' Association of the Port of New-York, held at the barge office, the following officers were elected for the year 1875: President, John Mitchell; Vice President, Addison Farnsworth; Secretary, Charles Strong; Treasurer, Robert Utley. The report of the Executive Committee shows 250 members in good standing, and since the organization—which is over three years—but four members have died, and their widows have received from the Treasurer an average of $1,200 each.

The engineer of the steam-boat Hattie Lawson had his foot so injured in the performance of his duties as to necessitate amputation. The Captain of the boat Lawson employed a surgeon in the case on behalf of the owners of the boat. The surgeon sued the owners to recover the amount of his fees, and the owners resisted the suit, on the ground that the Captain had no right to bind them in contracting the debt. A verdict was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court in favor of the surgeon, Varick, against the owners of the boat for $285 71.

BROOKLYN.

A boy named William Fredericks was held for examination yesterday, by Justice Eames, on a charge of striking his mother with a smoothing-iron.

Rev. D. H. Miller, D. D., of New-York, has accepted the call recently tendered to him by the First Baptist Church, on Noble street, and will occupy the pulpit for the first time next Sunday.

A man, about forty-five years of age, five feet six inches in height, dressed in dark clothing and wearing a soft felt hat, was found yesterday hanging to a tree in the woods, near Ridgewood, at the rear of Evergreen Cemetery. The suicide has not yet been identified.

George S. Allen, a roofer, doing business in Boerum street, was committed by Justice Walsh, yesterday, on a charge of passing a worthless check for $20 on the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark on George Merritt, of Broadway, corner of Bartlett street.

The special Aldermanic committee appointed to take the necessary steps for the erection of a market at the Wallabout, left yesterday for Washington for the purpose of securing the land necessary for the market from the Federal Government, to whom it belongs.

In the case of John McNally, who died last week from a wound in the head received during a quarrel between a number of young men on the 19th of December, 1874, the Coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death from an injury to his head, received at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown. Prenty, Robinson, and Leonard, the young men arrested on a charge of being implicated in the assault on McNally, were held by the Coroner until the District Attorney gives an opinion in the case.

Some days ago a young woman named Mary Langley went to a drug store at the corner of York and Bridge streets, and asked where she could find a good dentist. The clerk pointed out a young man named Robert Maurice who was standing in the street near the store. Maurice undertook to take out the young woman's tooth. He broke it, and besides is alleged to have inflicted a serious injury to the jaw. The woman had him arrested, and it is now stated that Maurice is not a dentist. The case came before Justice Walsh yesterday, and was adjourned until Saturday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Chief Engineer Famer, of Jersey City, reports 183 fires in the city during the past year, with an average loss of about $50 for each fire.

John Cahill's tenement-house, No. 58 Hudson street, Jersey City, caught fire at noon yesterday from a defective flue, which created considerable consternation among the occupants. It was occupied by three families, one on each floor. Their furniture was nearly all destroyed by fire and water. The damage to the building amounted to about $200, and to the tenants' furniture about $300. The building was insured.

The trial of Dr. Ricardo, of Passaic, who is charged with attempting to murder a boy to conceal a case of malpractice, is set down for next Thursday.

Margaret Carlough, alias Mag Driver, recently convicted of keeping a disorderly house in Paterson, was yesterday sentenced to two years in the State Prison at hard labor.

A new Methodist Church in Hackensack will be opened for service this afternoon. Rev. Dr. Sims, of Newark, will preach in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. Foss, of New-York, in the evening.

The owners of property in the vicinity of Pavonia avenue, on which the Erie Railway Company proposes to lay tracks, have held an indignation meeting and passed resolutions denouncing the Aldermen who voted in favor of the ordinance granting the railway company permission to lay the tracks, and thanking the Aldermen who opposed it.

Catharine Hettrich, a resident of Newark, made affidavit in the Police Court yesterday morning that a bank-book, showing a balance in bank of two thousand dollars in her favor, and sixty dollars in money, had been stolen from her, as she believed, by her son. A warrant was issued and the boy arrested, but he stoutly affirmed his innocence, and seemed deeply hurt that such a charge should be made against him by his mother. The bank-book and money were subsequently found in Mrs. Hettrich's trunk, where she had placed them for safe keeping.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING LAST EVENING—ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The annual meeting of the Union League Club for the year 1875 was held last evening at the club-house, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street. After the transaction of some miscellaneous business the club proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. There was no contest over the candidates for the various offices, and the following ticket was elected without opposition:

For President—Joseph H. Choate.

For Vice Presidents—William Cullen Bryant, Chas. Butler, Noah Davis, James Emott, Isaac N. Phelps, David Dows, Alexander T. Stewart, Luther R. Marsh, Joseph Seligman, Peter Cooper, Jackson S. Schultz, William E. Dodge.

For Secretary—George H. B. Hill.

For Treasurer—George Cabot Ward.

For Executive Committee, Class of '77—Salem H. Wales, John Sloane, Charles Watrous, Charles G. Landon, Hamilton Fish, Jr.

For Committee on Admissions—Albon P. Man, George Wales Soren, H. Erskine Smith, Nathaniel P. Bailey, William H. Maxwell, L. De Forest Woodruff, George B. Butler.

For Committee on Library and Publications—David G. Francis, T. M. Cheesman, Benjamin Collins, Vincenzo Botta, Allen W. Evarts, Llewellyn F. Barry, Ellwood E. Thorne.

For Committee on Art—Richard Butler, Eastman Johnson, Walter Brown, John Q. A. Ward, Thomas Hicks, George C. Magoun, George A. Baker.

For Committee on Political Reform—Dorman B. Eaton, William H. H. Moore, DeWitt C. Wheeler, Charles E. Whitehead, Joseph W. Howe, Charles H. Isham, Samuel B. H. Vance, John I. Davenport, Benjamin K. Phelps, Charles A. Peabody, O. P. C. Billings, Jonas M. Bundy, Charlton T. Lewis.

For Auditors—Walter M. Franklin, Edward T. Dyer, John Greenough.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Mr. William E. Lamson, aged fifty-six, of No. 120 East Twenty-third street, committed suicide at 7:30 last evening, on board the ferry-boat Jay Gould, at the foot of West Twenty-third street, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. The body was taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, where it was identified by a gentleman who boarded in the same house with the deceased. He stated that Mr. Lamson was married, and lived with his wife at the place above mentioned, that he had not been in any active business for some time, and had lately lost considerable money. The Coroner was notified.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,514 head. Market opened stronger, but closed somewhat slow; the very best on sale at $5 37½@$7; those that generally rated first quality, $4 87½@$5 37½; medium or good fair quality, $3 75@$4 87½; sales, 1,556 head. Hogs—Receipts, 11,496; market dull; full supply at $9 25@$9 75. Sheep—Receipts, 3,627; market dull at $4 50@$7 25.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Spanish Gold, 205@206; American, 210@211. Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 80@82 premium; Short Sight, 83@85 premium; 60 days' Gold, 105 premium; Short Sight, 108@109 premium; on London, 130@135 premium; on Paris, 109@110 premium. Sugar—No. 12, Dutch standard, 13½@14 reals ℔ arroba.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—E. Fries, wife, infant, and servant, Miss Groninger, Charles Dutcher, Joseph P. Henry, M. G. Monroe, wife, and child, Thomas Gardiner, wife, child, and nurse, Miss Emma Gardiner, Miss Florence Gardiner, Mrs. S. S. Crosby, Miss B. Hotaling, George Talcotti and wife, Miss Maria Talcott, E. Benny, W. Benny, J. Mitchell, Thomas G. Buck, N. N. Cook, A. Fridenberg, H. B. Chase, W. Henry Bell, George Nichols, Myles Byrne, Mrs. Ann Riley and two children, George Henry Johnson, Clement Faxsion.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:22 | Sun sets....4:58 | Moon sets..12:42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:03 | Gov. Island..1:57 | Hell Gate...3:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

CLEARED

Steam-ships Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co; City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana F. Alexandre & Sons; General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland J. F. Ames; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore; Neptune Berry, Boston; E. A. Woodward, Bartlett, Providence.

Bark Guinare, (Br.,) McDonald, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan.

Schrs. J. W. Sawyer, Orchard, Baltimore for orders, William Chalmers; Julia R. Floyd, Wiley, Georgetown and Point Bluff, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mercy J. Trundy, Crowle Ponce, P. R., John Boynton's Sons.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool Jan. 2 and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 30 cabin and 69 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston Jan. 3 and Key West 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Jan. 7, off Alligator Lighthouse, saw schr. Pride of the East, from Frontera for New-York.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Jan. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Pennington, Norfolk, with mdse. to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Was bound hence for Galveston; put into Norfolk in distress; before reported.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship John R. Worcester, (of London,) Cawse, Shanghai Sept. 26, with teas, &c., to order—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co. Had very light variable winds down the China Sea; passed Anjier Nov. 1; had light S. E. trades in Indian Ocean, and fine weather to Cape of Good Hope, passing the Cape Dec. 2; very light trades in South Atlantic, and fine weather; crossed the equator Dec. 23 in lon. 30; poor N. E. trades, with much rain; Jan. 10 off Hatteras, since which had wind from N. W. to N. N. E. and E. with rain and thick weather; Oct. 21, lat. 21 40 N., lon. 116.20 E., spoke ship Hooghly, from Manila, for New-York; 26th, on the equator, lon. 106.50 E., spoke bark Aristide (Fr.,) from Saigon, for Rio Janeiro; 31st, at N. entrance to Sunda Straits, spoke bark Jnan F. Pearson, (Br.,) from Hong Kong, for New-York; 4th, at Anjier, at anchor, ship Don Quixote, from Manila, for New-York; Nov. 14, lat. 21.40 S., lon. 70 E., spoke bark Pana, (Ger.,) from Hong Kong, for Montevideo; 30th, off Mossel Bay, C. G. H., spoke ship Syria, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Demerara.

Bark Felix Mendelssohn, (Ger.,) Barber, Manila 155 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co. Passed Anjier Oct. 4, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 19, and crossed the equator Dec. 15 in lon. 31; has had light winds and calms the entire passage; Nov. 10, lat. 27 S., lon. 32 E., spoke bark Esperance, (of Hartlepool,) from Singapore, for Hamburg; 18th, lat. 35 S., lon. 20 E., spoke bark Lizzie Iredale, (Br.,) from Manila, for Falmouth; Dec. 13, lat. 2 S., lon. 29 E., spoke bark Lauderdale, (Br.,) from Shanghai, for London; 15th, on the equator, spoke bark Esk, (Br.,) from London, for New-Zealand; same day, spoke brig Paladin, (Ger.,) from New-Castle, for Buenos Ayres.

Bark John Williamson, (of Leith,) Nicol, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Dec. 17, in lon. 30.

Bark Mary M. Bird, (of Rockland,) Packard, Calcutta Aug. 21, and Sands Head 22d, with mdse. to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 22, and crossed the equator Dec. 22, in lon. 35; had fine weather to Hatteras, and been 5 ds. from thence, with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Water Lily, (of Sunderland,) Heddle, Whampoa and Hong Kong 148 ds., with mdse. to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Oct. 8, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 19, St. Helena Dec. 1, and crossed the equator 11th in lon. 23; has had variable weather the entire passage.

Bark Emilie Kahl, (Ger.,) Kohl, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 10 in lon. 32; has had fine weather.

Bark Jane Adeline, Lindsay, Porto Cabello 18 ds., with coffee to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Left in port brig Oak, (B.,) for New-York, ldg.

Bark Devonshire, (of Philadelphia,) Falkner, Buenos Ayres Oct. 21, and 14 ds. from Salt City, with salt to Duncomb Firch—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Maria Francesca, (Aust.,) Gedovich, Alexandria, Egypt, 82 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 19.

Brig Gipsey, (Br.,) Jayne, Aux Cayes 13 ds., with logwood, Coffee, &c., to order—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. Frank Atwood, (of Boston,) Bryant, Mayaguez 12 ds., with fruit to Alex. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales. Left in port brigs Sarah Harris and Susie J. Stout, from New-York, discg.; Edith, from Philadelphia, discg.

Schr. S. C. Noyes (of Newburyport) Bradley, Havana 13 ds., with oranges to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Jan. 4, in the Gulf Stream, had a gale from N. E., lasting twenty-four hours; lost jibboom and foretopmast.

Schr. Ada J. Simonton, Hall, Savannah 15 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Jacob I. Housman, Ryder, Virginia, with oysters to Housman & Sons.

Schr. C. R. Flint, Douglas, Virginia.

Schr. Minnie Lowrey, Spears, Rockland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. C. Crofts, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. S. Sealy, French, New-London, for Virginia.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Dill, Providence.

Schr. Rowena Arabell, Fisk, New-London, for Virginia.

Schr. Freddie Walters, Hall for Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W. clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Suevia, for Hamburg; City of Antwerp, for Liverpool, (from Lower Bay;) City of New-York, for Havana; Vicksburg, for Fernandina; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Albemarle, for Lewes; ships Terpsichore, for Hamburg; Arundel Castle and Courier De Lima, for London; Friedlander and Helicon, for San Francisco; barks Northern Queen, for Antwerp; Flora, for Belfast; Baltik, for Arendall; Lizzie Merry and Minalto, for Kingston, Jam.; Canada, for Havana; brigs Catharine, for Hamburg; D. F. Brown, for Halifax; Fido, for Rio Grande do Sul; Herman, for Matanzas; Curacoa, for Curacoa; Emily, for Belize; Ida L. Bry, for Philadelphia; schrs. Phebe, for Havana; Mercy T. Trundy, for Ponce; Mary L. Lunt, for Point-a-Pitre; Chimo, for Barbados; Addie G. Brant, for do.; May E. Woodhull, for Corpus Christi; L. A. Van Brunt, for Galveston; Chingarora, for Norfolk.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 14.—Arr. Steam-ship Acapulco, New-York.

CARDENAS, Jan. 12.—Sld. schr. Eva C. Yates, for Matanzas.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 11.—Arr. bark Premier, Halifax, via St. Jago; 12th, brig Thomas Albert, (Br.,) Kingston.

Cld. brig Edie B Butler, (Br.,) Halifax.

HALIFAX, Jan. 13.—Sld. 5 P. M., steam-ship Nova Scotian, (Br.,) Baltimore.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Arr. schr. Albert H. Waite, Fernandina via Matanzas.

Sld. barks John Griffin, New-York, and Porvenier, (Span.,) New-Orleans.

PANAMA, Jan. 13.—Arr. steam-ship Montana, from San Francisco, via Acapulco.

SAGUA, Jan. 12.—Arr. brig H. Houston, Havana.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Jan. 13.—Arr. schr. Water Lily, from Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sld. for the United States, Neff, Ellen C., Wanderer, L. L. Sturges, Nellie May, N. K. Clements, and Zanrak.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Freya, Johanne, and Gustav.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., Architect, American Eagle, Johannes, Bremen, and J. & F. Cann.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., Lancaster, Moloc, St, and Sperimento.

Also arr. out, Belle Hooper, Damenco, F. Pirandello, and Averier.

The steam-ship City of London, which sld. from Liverpool to-day for New-York, is ashore on Carnsore Point, Ireland, and is reported to be in a dangerous position.

The steam-ship Baltic, which arr. at Queenstown on the 12th inst., from New-York, was slightly damaged by heavy gales on the passage.

The bark Francesco Antonio arr. at Queenstown to-day from New-York. She is much damaged, having experienced severe weather.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—The National Line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Thomson, from New-York Jan. 2, for this port, was off Fastnet Light at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

MOVILLE, Jan. 14.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Olympia, Capt. Young, from New-York, Jan. 2, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

Office, No. 135 Broadway.

FORTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Showing the Condition of the Company on the first day of JANUARY, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL.....$2,500,000 00
RESERVE FOR REINSURANCE.....1,951,239 78
RESERVE FOR UNPAID LOSSES AND DIVIDENDS.....290,924 42
NET SURPLUS.....885,281 03

TOTAL ASSETS.....$5,627,445 23

SUMMARY OF ASSETS:

Cash in Banks.....$369,876 61
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate (worth $5,400,700).....2,033,853 19
United States Stocks (market value).....2,443,875 00
Bank Stocks (market value).....207,411 50
State Bonds (market value).....26,500 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of Securities, $413,664 25).....295,900 00
Interest due on 1st January, 1875.....68,477 06
Balance in hands of Agents.....152,021 59
Bills Receivable, and Salvages.....19,524 64
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this Office.....10,005 64

Total.....$5,627,445 23

The Directors have declared a Cash Dividend of 5 PER CENT., payable on the 18th inst., and have authorized the distribution among the Stockholders of the new stock at the rate of one share for every five shares held by each on the 14th January, 1875.

Certificates for the new stock will be ready for delivery on the 8th February, 1875, until which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

FURNITURE

SAVED FROM THE FIRE.

We have a large stock of furniture, saved when our warehouse was burned, which we are closing out at great bargains.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

NOS. 67 AND 69 CROSBY ST.,

Two doors below our old warehouse.

[illegible] SONS

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS

$1.50 each by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one
85 Nassau St., N. Y.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—A. Riley, C. C. Byrne, John H. Murray, Mr. McGrath, Rev. Dr. Macloskie, T. Cunningham, Capt. William Moslander, Mrs. Shipp, Miss Agnes Shipp, Miss Emily Shipp, Miss Minnie Shipp, Jacques Baillo, I. T. Meyer, James O'Donnell, David Nagle, W. Sherwood, A. B. Flint, Mr. Millichamp, W. White, S. B. Ketcham, Mr. Bradley and friends, F. Cooper, F. M. Wheeler, J. O. Bedell, J. Ess, F. Glaudt, G. Prichet, Rev. Mr. Bellheimer.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Earl of Caithness, J. P. Hill, W. Albrecht, N. E. Amess, C. F. Brooker, E. F. Hotchkiss, W. H. Lafferty, George M. Langaere, J. Costa, C. F. Costa, B. Del Rionda, R. Toscana, W. Durham, T. Sheldon, P. Keith, J. J. Machado, R. Zaldo, E. Roso, S. W. Harding, E. Airata.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 At. & Pac. Tel.	28
200 do.	27¾
500 do.	28
600 do.	28¼
100 do.....c.	28¼
800 do.	28⅜
200 do.	28½
100 do.....s3.	28¼
200 do.....b3.	28¾
800 West. Union	75¼
1700 do.	75⅛
6500 do.	75
600 do.....s3.	74⅞
900 do.	75
100 do.....s6.	74⅞
800 do.	74⅞
1000 do.	75
800 do.....c.	75
55 do.	75¼
600 do.	75
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.	101½
1300 North-west	45½
1700 do.	45⅝
400 do.	45½
600 do.	45⅝
1700 Union Pacific	37¼
1200 Ohio & Miss.	31
100 do.	31⅛
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b3.	51½
65 do.	51
200 do.	51½
100 Pacific Mail	34⅞
1100 do.	35
1000 do.....s3.	34⅞
700 do.	35
200 do.....c.	35⅛
600 do.	35⅛
300 do.	35¼
1000 St. Paul.....b3.	37⅝
500 Erie Railway	29⅞
1200 do.	29¾
200 do.	29⅝
400 do.....s3.	29½
200 do.	29⅜
500 do.....b3.	29½
2000 do.	29⅜
1000 Lake Shore..s3.	75
300 do.....s3.	74⅞
2700 do.	75
100 do.....s5.	74⅞
100 At. & Pac. Pf..b3.	17½
500 do.	17⅜
800 do.	17½
500 Tol. & Wabash	18⅛
1000 do.	18¼
100 do.	18½
100 do.	18⅜
400 do.....b3.	18½
200 do.....b3.	18¾
200 do.	18⅝
200 Han. & St. Jo.	25⅞
100 do.	26

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	118½
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	114⅞
15,000 do.....12.	114⅞
19,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '75, new	117⅝
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	117¼
1,000 do...small.	117⅛
$12,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	118¼
20,000 do.....b. c.	118⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	118¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	114⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68	118¼
1,000 do.	118⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.	94⅝
9,000 N. C. F. A., '08.	20
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo.Is.'76s,b.c	100
1,000 Brook.6s,W.L.	100
1,000 L. Is. 1st..b. c.	91¼
1,000 A. & Sus. 1st.	106
60,000 C.& R.I.&P.7s.	105½
500 Ch. & Alt. In..	100
1,000 M.& Es.7s.'71.	101½
6,000 Mich. So. S. F	105
4,000 L.Sh.C. R. 1st.	102
6,000 Erie 4th	97½
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '88......b. c.	101
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s.'87.	99⅛
18,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	102½
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d..	81¾
1,000 Pac. 7s, guar. by St. of Mo..	100¼
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	93⅝
6,000 do......b. c.	93⅝
6,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. Br...	84⅝
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st...	91⅛
10,000 U. Pac. 7s,L.G.	96½
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F..	81½
5,000 do.	81¼
5,000 Cl. & P. C. S. F.	103
10,000 St.L.& I.M.1st.	94½
5,000 St.L.J.& C. 1st.	97½
6,000 Tol.& Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div..	65
5,000 G. W. 1st, '88.	81
2,000 Great W. 2d...	60
3,000 Internat. 1st...	73½
10,000 W.U.T 7s,larg.	100⅜
12 Bank St. of N. Y.	103
10 Merchants' Bank.	118½
14 do.	119
10 Fourth N. Bank..	96½
80 Bank of Republic.	105½
700 A. & P. Tel.b.c.b3.	28⅝
100 do.	28¾
100 do.	28¾
800 do.	28⅝
200 do.	28⅝
10 do.	28¾
200 do.	28½
600 do.	28¾
5 Adams Express..	99½
70 American Ex.	65
10 do.	65¼
50 Wells-Fargo Ex...	79½
1400 Un. Pac....b. c.	37⅛
1100 do.....s3.	37
700 do.	36⅞
200 do.	37
800 do.....b3.	37⅛
800 do.	37⅛
1000 do.....s3.	37
1900 W. U. Tel....b. c.	75⅛
2700 do.	75
1700 do.	74⅞
2000 do.....s3.	74⅞
1000 do.	74⅞
2400 do.	74⅝
1200 do.	74⅞
800 do.	74⅝
1200 do.	74⅝
1300 do.	74⅝
3700 do.	74⅝
500 do.	74⅝
600 do.....b3.	74⅝
800 do.	74⅝
2800 do.	74⅜
1500 do.	74¼
3600 do.	74
1000 do.	74⅛
1700 do.....s3.	74
2400 do.	73⅞
6900 do.	74
500 do.	74⅛
100 N. J. C....b. c.s3.	107
400 C. & R. I...b. c. b3.	102⅞
200 do.	102⅞
1100 L.S.& M.S.b.c.s3.	74⅞
100 do.....b4.	74⅞
3400 do.....s3.	74¾
3000 do.....s3.	74⅝
500 do.....b3.	74¾
1000 do.	74⅝
2500 do.	74⅝
3500 do.....s3.	74½
1100 do.....b3.	74⅝
200 Pac. Mail....b. c.	35¼
300 do.....s3.	35⅛
700 do.....s3.	35
300 do.....s3.	34⅞
700 do.	35
200 do.	35⅛
400 do.....s3.	35⅛
300 do.	35¼
400 do.	35⅛
400 do.	35⅜
250 N.Y.C.& H.b.c.b3.	101¼
1000 Erie.......b. c.	29¼
700 do.....s3.	29⅛
100 do.	29
1500 do.	28⅞
300 do.	29
100 do.	29⅛
200 do.	29¼
10 do.	29½
2500 do.	29⅛
300 Ill. Central..b. c.	101½
100 P. R. of M. b. c. s3.	51
100 do.	51⅛
300 C & N. W. b. c. b3.	45⅝
200 do.	45½
300 do.....s3.	45⅝
2400 do.	45¼
100 do.	45⅛
2700 do.	45
1000 do.	45⅛
300 do.	45¼
500 do.	45⅝
600 do.....b3.	45½
200 do.	45⅝
1100 do.	45¼
400 do.	45⅝
100 do.	45¼
1300 do.	45⅛
1100 do.	45¼
100 do.....b3.	45¾
100 do.	45½
200 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	61
1200 C.M.& St.P.R.b.c.	37⅝
100 do.	37½
1100 do.	37⅝
300 do.	37½
200 do.	37⅞
300 do.	37¾
300 do.	37⅝
100 do.	37¾
200 do.	37⅝
100 do.	37½
300 do.	37⅝
100 T., W. & W..b. c.	18⅜
200 do.....b3.	18¼
100 do.	18⅛
100 do.	18
100 do.	17⅞
300 do.	17¾
300 do.	17⅞
300 do.	18
500 do.	18⅛
400 do.	18
100 Chicago & Alton.	105
100 Han. & St. Jo.	26
100 A. & P. Pf. b. c..s3.	17⅛
100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref........b. c.	24½
20 Morris & Essex...	95¾
10 do.	95⅞
500 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	31
100 do.	30⅞
100 do.	30¾
100 do.	31
100 do.....s60.	30¾
300 do.	30⅞
100 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	9⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,500 L. Island 1st...	91½
10 Del. & Hudson...	118⅝
600 Western Union...	74
1500 do.....s3.	74⅛
2800 do.	74¼
500 do.	74⅜
800 do.....b2.	74½
1400 do.	74½
500 do.	74⅜
100 do.....s3.	74⅛
40 At. & Pac. Tel.	28¼
600 Erie Railway	29⅛
200 Pacific Mail	35⅜
100 do.....s3.	35¼
800 North-western	45⅜
400 do.....b3.	45½
700 do.	45½
15 Fort Wayne	91
700 Lake Shore....s3.	74⅝
500 do.....b3.	74¾
1000 do.	74⅝
200 do.....s5.	74⅝
800 do.	74¾
200 do.	74¾
100 do.....s3.	74⅝
300 do.....s3.	74⅝
600 do.....b3.	74¾
900 do.	74¾
100 do.....b3.	74⅞
200 Union Pacific	37⅛
200 Rock Island	102⅞
100 St. Paul Pref.	59⅝
100 Tol. & Wab.....b3.	18⅛
200 do.	18¼
150 N. Y., N. H. & H..	134

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.5s,R.,'81.	114
$11,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81......b. c.	114¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex Coup.	52½
1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.	94⅜
2,000 Cen. P. G. bds.	93⅝
6,000 C. P. 1st, San Joaquin Br....	84½
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st...	91⅜
25,000 Un. Pac. S. F..	81¼
1,000 C. P. 7s, L. G.,	90½
10,000 W. U. Tel.bds., large	100⅜
5,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s.	105½
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d...	60½
10,000 Alb. & S. 1st..	106
4,000 C. & N. W. C. C. Gold bds...	82½
1,000 A. & T.H.2d.Pf.	94
10,000 N. Y. C. 6s.'87.	99½
9,000 P. R.of Mo.1st.	92
8,000 Gt. West. 2d..	60
30 Merchants' Bk...	119
100 Quick Mining..c.	34
200 W. U. Tel....b. c.	74⅛
700 do.	74⅝
1500 do.	74½
600 do.....s3.	74⅝
3700 do.	74⅜
1100 do.	74¼
2400 do.	74⅛
100 do.....b3.	74⅛
2700 do.	74⅛
700 At. & P. Tel..b. c.	28⅞
100 do.....b15.	29
50 American Ex.	65
2 do.	64⅞
1000 Pacific Mail b. c.	35¼
200 do.	35¼
600 do.....s3.	35
400 do.	35⅛
75 Adams Ex....b. c.	99¾
200 N.Y.C&H.R.b.c.b3.	101¼
50 do.	101⅛
700 Erie Railway.b. c.	29⅛
100 do.....s5.	29⅛
80 Mich. Cent...b. c.	80
300 L. S. & M. So.b. c.	74⅝
100 do.....s5.	74⅛
3800 do.	74⅜
100 do.....s3.	74⅝
2800 do.....s3.	74½
100 do.....s5.	74⅛
1100 do.....s3.	74⅜
400 Un. Pacific...b. c.	37⅛
200 do.....s3.	37
100 do.....s5.	37
200 Ill. Cent.....b. c.	101¼
200 do.	101⅜
300 C. & N. W....b. c.	45½
700 do.	45⅜
100 do.....s3.	45⅜
1100 do.	45¼
600 do.....s3	45⅛
200 do.....s3.	45
100 do.....b3.	45⅛
100 do.	45
100 N. J. Central	107
200 C. & R. I..b c.s3.	102¾
400 C., M. & St. P.b. c.	37¾
100 do.	37⅝
200 do.	37½
100 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	59
200 T., W. & W..b. c.	18⅛
300 do.	18
300 do.	17⅞
200 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	30⅞
200 C., C.& I.C.b.c.b3.	9½
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c.	51⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Ohio & M. 2d..	82
3,000 N.W.C.C.G.bs..	82¼
9,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div..	65
400 A. & P.Telegraph.	29
300 do.	28¾
200 Erie Railway.b3.	29⅛
1100 do.	29
1400 do.	28⅞
700 West. Union...s3.	74
610 do.	74
4500 do.	73⅞
2000 do.....s3.	73¾
1500 do.	73¾
1500 do.	73⅞
200 do.....b3.	74
100 do.	73⅞
2300 N. Y. C. & Hud...	101
100 do.	101⅛
40 do.	100⅞
600 do.	101
200 Pacific Mail	35⅛
100 do.....b3.	35⅛
500 do.....s3.	35
600 do.....s3.	35⅛
100 do.....s5.	35⅛
500 do.	35⅛
1100 Lake Shore	74⅜
2100 do.....s3.	74¼
1100 do.....s3.	74⅛
2800 do.	74¼
2300 do.	74⅛
1000 do.	74¼
100 do.....b3.	74⅜
700 Panama	111
300 Union Pacific	37
100 do.	36⅞
500 do.....s3.	36⅞
1700 do.	36¾
1500 do.....b3.	36⅞
400 do.	36⅞
100 Illinois Central..	101½
300 Rock Island	102⅝
400 do.	102½
400 C., C. & I. C.	9¾
700 North-western...	45⅛
100 do.....b3.	45⅛
600 do.....s3.	45
500 do.	44⅞
100 do.	44¾
200 do.	44⅝
2100 do.	44½
100 do.	44⅜
100 do.	44⅛
800 do.	44
200 do.	44⅛
200 do.	44¼
700 do.	44⅜
300 do.	44¼
700 do.	44⅛
200 do.	44
200 do.	44⅛
400 do.	44⅜
300 do.	44¼
1500 do.	44⅛
400 do.	44¼
400 do.	44⅜
800 do.	44⅛
300 North-west. Pref.	60½
200 do.....s60.	60
1700 St. Paul	37⅞
1200 do.	37¼
100 do.....b3.	37⅜
200 do.	37⅜
200 St. Paul Pref..b3.	59
100 do.	58⅝
100 do.	58⅝
30 Del., Lack. & W..	107½
800 Ohio & Miss.	30⅞
200 do.	30¾
100 do.	30⅞
100 Toledo & Wab.	18
100 do.	17⅞
200 do.....s3.	17¾
100 do.	17⅞
50 do.	18⅛
300 do.	18
300 Atlantic & Pac.Pf.	17
100 Pacific R. of Mo..	50¾
100 do.	50½

THURSDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

Stock speculation to-day was characterized more or less by depression, and prices had a downward tendency during the greater portion of the day. The market was particularly weak at and after the first call and shortly before the close. The general list declined ¼ to 1⅛ ⅌ cent. early in the day, Western Union falling from 75¼ to 74⅛; Erie, 29⅞ to 28⅞; North-west, 45⅝ to 45, and Lake Shore, 75 to 74⅛. Wabash advanced from 18⅛ to 18¾, and then fell to 17¾. There was a recovery of ¼ to ⅝ ⅌ cent., and a reaction before the second call. At the second call prices improved again slightly, but afterward weakness once more prevailed and the lowest prices current for a long time past were made in a number of instances. Western Union sold as low as 73¾, North-west 44, Lake Shore 74⅛, St. Paul 37¼, Preferred 58⅝, and Union Pacific 36¾. Pacific Mail fluctuated between 34⅞ and 35⅜, with last sales at 35 to 35⅛. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was very active, and advanced from 27¾ to 29, opening at 28, and closing at 28¾. As compared with the lowest point, North-west closed at a recovery of ½ ⅌ cent., and the remainder of the list ⅛ and ¼ ⅌ cent.

Rumors were afloat on the street in regard to possible compromises of the various suits instituted by John C. Angell and other Erie stockholders, but nothing definite could be ascertained on the subject.

The announcement was made in the afternoon that Gen. Thomas T. Eckert had been elected President of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

There is no change to report in money, the supply of capital being far in excess of the demand. The ruling rates for call loans were 2½ @3 ⅌ cent. Discounts are as last quoted.

The foreign advices were chiefly noted for an announcement that the Managers of the Bank of England, at their regular weekly court to-day reduced the rate of discount 1 ⅌ cent., the rate now being 4 ⅌ cent., against 5 ⅌ cent. last Thursday, and 6 ⅌ cent. Nov. 30, 1873. The Bank of England gained £148,000 sterling on balance during the past week, and £12,000 sterling to-day. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 45⅛ ⅌ cent., against 40 ⅌ cent. last week. The London market for securities closed as follows: Consols, 92⅜ for money and 92½ for the account; 1865s, old, at 107¾; 1867s, 107½; 10-40s, 104½, and New Fives, 102¾, ex coupon. Erie was weak, declining from 27½ to 26½, closing at the latter price. The specie in the Bank of France decreased 1,964,000 francs during the week. The effect of the alteration in the Bank of England rate was to cause a reduction in demand sterling bills on London from $4 90½ to $4 90; the nominal asking rate for sixty days' bills remains at $4 86½. Actual business was done at $4 86 and $4 89. Messrs. Brown Brothers some time since purchased from the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company $5,000,000 of its consolidated bonds. Of this amount $2,000,000 was reserved for negotiation at home, and the balance has just been negotiated at London. The exchange and gold made against the same have already been disposed of in the market. The gold market was weak and lower. The opening sales were at 112½@112⅜ on decline in the Bank of England rate, and the announcement that the President had signed the Senate Finance bill resulted in a further decline—to 112, the closing price. Holders of cash gold paid 3 to 4 ⅌ cent. to have it carried, but at the close exceptional loans were made free of interest. The specie shipments to-day were $960,807, of which all but $91,000 was gold coin. The Customs receipts to-day were $265,000. The Assistant Treasurer has paid out a total of $12,965,000 on account of January interest to date.

Government Bonds were quiet, and closed a fraction lower, in sympathy with the lower range of the gold premium. State Bonds were quiet and Railroad Bonds strong. New-York Central issues continue to improve. The various Pacific Mortgages were also higher; in fact, the only change in a downward direction was in Toledo and Wabash second, which sold at 60½, against 62 yesterday.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$346,904 45
Gold payments	1,127,006 36
Gold balance	44,787,743 27
Currency receipts	1,098,969 31
Currency payments	738,299 08
Currency balance	45,026,293 90
Customs	265,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 14.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, coup.. 1881	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	114⅞	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	118⅜	118¼
American Gold	112½	112
New-York Central and Hudson	101¼	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	103	102½
Pacific Mail	35	35⅛
St. Paul Common	37½	37⅜
St. Paul Preferred	59¼	58½
Western Union	75¼	73¾
Union Pacific	37⅛	36⅞
Lake Shore	75	74⅜
Toledo and Wabash	18⅜	18
North-western Common	45½	44½
North-western Preferred	61½	60¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	107⅝	107½
New-Jersey Central	107	107
Panama	111	111
Erie	29¾	29
Ohio and Mississippi	31	31
C., C. and Indiana Central	9¼	9¾
Harlem	127⅝	127½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101½	101	3,700
Erie	29⅞	28⅞	20,200
Lake Shore	75	74⅛	46,700
Wabash	18¾	17¾	7,100
North-western	45⅝	44	33,400
North-western Preferred	61	60½	500
Rock Island	102⅞	102½	1,600
New-York and New-Haven	134	134	150
Milwaukee and St Paul	37¾	37¼	9,300
Milwaukee and St.Paul, Pref.	59⅜	58½	600
New-Jersey Central	107	107	200
Illinois Central	101½	101¼	600
Union Pacific	37¼	36¾	13,500
Missouri Pacific	51½	50½	800
C., C. & Indiana Central	9¾	9⅜	400
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26	25½	400
Ohio & Mississippi	31	30¾	5,100
Panama	111	111	200
Western Union	75¼	73¾	85,900
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	29	27¾	5,200
Pacific Mail	35⅜	34⅞	13,400
Quicksilver	34½	34	300
Atlantic and Pacific Preferred	17½	17	1,600
Chicago & Alton	105	105	500
Total sales			251,350

The following were the closing quotations for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117¾	118
6s, 1881, r.	118¼	118½
6s, 1881, c.	118½	118⅞
5-20s, 1862, r.	114¾	115
5-20s, 1862, c.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1864, r.	116	116¼
5-20s, 1864, c.	116¼	116½
5-20s, 1865, r.	118	118¼
5-20s, 1865, c.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, '65, n., r.	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s, '65, n.,c.	117¼	117⅜
5-20s, 1867, r.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, 1867, c.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, 1868, r.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, 1868, c.	118⅛	118⅜
10-40s, r.	115⅛	115¼
10-40s, c.	115¼	115½
5s, 1881, r.	113⅞	114
5s, 1881, c.	114	114¼
Cen. P. G. bs.	93½	93¾
West. P.G.bs.	85	85¼

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $400,000 for interest and $576,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$34,014,000 00
Gold balances	1,529,792 00
Currency balances	1,899,708 00

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$77,210,984 00
Currency balances	3,091,250 00
Gold exchanges	11,158,323 00
Gold balances	1,602,441 00

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	40⅝
Alabama 5s, 1886	41
Alabama 8s, 1886	48
Ark. 6s, Funded	22
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	9
Ark. 7s, Mem.& L. R	9
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&NO	9
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv.	9
Ark.7s,Ark. Cent.R.	9
Connecticut 6s	103
Ga. 6s	80
Ga. 7s, new bonds	89
Ga. 7s, indorsed	84
Indiana 5s	99
Kentucky 6s	100
Louisiana 6s	25¼
La. 6s new bonds	25¼
La.6s,new Float.Dbt.	24
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	25¼
La. 6s. Levee bonds.	26
La. 8s. Levee bonds.	25
La. 8s, Levee bds.'75.	25
Michigan 6s, '78-79	101
Michigan 6s, '83	101
Michigan 7s, '90	104
Mo. 6s, due in '75	99
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	98½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95
Mo. 6s, due in '80	94¾
Funding bds. due '94	94¾
Long bds. due '81-'91	94½
Asylum or U. due '92	92½
H. & St.Jo. due '75	100
H. & St. Jo.. due '76	98
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	105½
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	105½
N.Y. 6's, Canal L.,'75	110
N.Y. 6s, Canal L.,'77	110
N.Y. 6s, Canal L.,'78	110
N. Y. 6s, Gold R.,'87	113
N. Y. 6s, Gold C.,'87	113
N.Y. 6s, Gold Ln.,'91	113
N.Y. 5s, Gold Ln.,'75	108
N.Y. 5s, Gold Ln.,'76	108
N.C.6s,old, Jan.& Ju.	26
N. C. 6s, April & Oc.	26
N. C., N.C.R., J. & J.	53
N. C., N.C.R., A.& O.	53
N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, Jan. & July	37
N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, April & Oc.	37
N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	20
N. C. new bds.,J.&J.	15
N. C.new bds.,A.&O.	15
Ohio 6s, 1875	99⅞
Ohio 6s, 1881	103
Ohio 6s, 1886	103
Rhode Island 6s	103
South Carolina 6s	34
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	31
S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oc.	32
S. C. Fund. Act, '66.	32
S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J.	31
S. C. L.C., '89, A.&O.	31
S. C. 7s of 1888	32
S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	7¼
Tennessee 6s, old	70
Tenn. 6s, old, ex cou.	51
Tenn. 6s, new bds	71
Tenn. 6s, n. bs., ex c.	51¼
Tenn. 6s, n., new se.	51¼
Texas 10s of 1876	97
Va. 6s, Con. bonds	56
Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	53⅝
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	11

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

A. & Sus. 1st bds.	105⅞
A. & Sus. 2d bds.	101
A. & Sus. 3d bds.	98½
B. H. & E. 1st	23
B. H. & E. G'd	26
B.C.R.& M.1st,7s,G..	45
C. & O. 6s, 1st	45
C. & O. ex-coup.	37
C. & A. Sinking Fd.	100
C. & A. 1st	105
C. & A. In.	100½
L. & M. 1st G.	90½
St. L. J. & C. 1st	97¼
C.,B.&Q. 8 p.c.1st	111
C.,B.&Q.C.M.,7s	101¾
C., R. I. & P.	105½
C. R. of N. J. 1st,n..	109
C. R. of N. J. 1st,C..	103¼
C. R. of N. J. C. C's.	105½
M.&St.P.1st,8s,P.D..	108½
M.&St.P.1st7 3-10P.D.	93⅞
M.&St.P.7s, G.,R.D..	80
M.&St.P.1st,La.C.D.	88¼
M.&St.P.1st,I.&D...	72
M.&St.P.1st,H.&D..	72
M.&St.P.1st,C.&M..	80
M.&St.P.2d	76½
C. & N. W. S. F.	103⅛
C. & N. W.Int.Bds..	100
C. & N. W. Con.Bds.	91
C. & N. W. 1st	90
C. & N. W. C.G.Bds.	82⅜
C. & N. W. R.G.Bds.	82⅜
Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s	84
Gal. & Chi. Ext.	106⅛
Gal. & Chi. 2d	101¾
Chi. & Mil. 1st	92½
Win. & St. Pet. 1st..	73
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.	104⅞
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	101½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	108
Morris & Essex 1st..	109
Morris & Essex 2d..	106
Mor. & Ess. bds 1900.	100
Mor. & Essex Con...	95
Mor. & Ess. 7s of '71.	101½
Erie 1st, extended...	103¾
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	101½
Erie 3d. 7s, '83	100⅝
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	97
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	94
Long Dock Bonds	101
B., N. Y. & E. L. B..	86
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	104
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	89
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75.	101⅝
Dub. & S. City 1st..	95
Dub. & S. C'y 2d div.	95
Cedar F. & M. 1st...	80
Ind.,Bloom. & W.1st.	46
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	100¾
M. So. N.I.S.F,7⅌ct..	105
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Clev. & Tol. n. b.	100¼
Clev., P. & A. o. b..	100
C., P. & Ash. N. bds.	100½
D., Mon. & Tol. bds.	101
Buff. & Erie N. bds.	101¼
Buff. & S. Line 7s	100
L. Shore Div. bds.	100⅜
L. S. Con. Coup. 1st.	101
L. S. Con. Reg. 1st..	101⅛
L. S. Con. Coup. 2d...	91
L. S. Con. Reg. 2d...	91¼
Marietta & Cin. 1st.	107
M. C. Con. 7s. 1902..	102
M. C. 1st 8s. '82,S. F.	112
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..	98¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	111⅜
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	106½
H. R. 7s, 3d S. F., '75.	101
Harlem 1st 7s, C.	109½
North Mo. 1st	83⅝
Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	98
Ohio & Miss. Con.	98
Ohio & M. 2d, Con...	81¾
Cent. Pac. Gold bds.	93⅜
C. P. San Joaq. Br..	84½
C. P., C. & Ore. 1st..	82¾
C. P. State Aid bds.	103
West. Pacific bds	85¼
Union Pacific 1st	91⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	91¼
Union Pac. Sink. F..	81
Pacific of Mo. 1st	91½
Pacific of Mo. 2d	79
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo..	100¼
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st...	106⅝
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...	102½
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d...	100
Cle. & P. Cons. S'k F.	103
Cle. & Pitts. 3d	101
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	67½
St. L. & I. Mtn. 1st..	94½
Alton & T. H. 1st...	104½
Alton & T. H. 2d pf...	94
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	76
Tol., P. & War., E. D.	80⅝
Tol.&W. 1st St. L. D.	65
Tol. & Wab. 2d	62
Tol. & Wab. c. conv.	47½
Gt. Western 1st, '88..	80
Gt. Western 2d, '93..	60⅛
Quincy & Tol. 1st,'90.	55
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st...	50
Laf'e, Bl'n & Miss.1st	60
Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st.	60
Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st.	60

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148
American Exchange	116
Chatham	131
Chemical	1500
City	300
Citizens'	121
Commerce	119⅞
Corn Exchange	128
First National	200
Fourth National	96
German American	90
Hanover	92
Importers'&Trad'rs	200
Irving	124
Market	115
Mechanics'	135
Merchants'	119
Merchants' Exchange	102
Metropolitan	130
Nassau	105
New-York	123
North America	97
Park	136
Phenix	138
Republic	105
Shoe & Leather	148
State of New-York	108
Union	130

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 14.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¾	102
City 6s, New	104¼	104⅜
Camden & Amboy Railroad	129½	129⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅜	54½
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	54⅝	54¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¼	61⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	41¾	42
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	18¼	18⅜
Northern Central Railroad	34	34¼
Lehigh Navigation	49½	49⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	98¾	99

The Illinois Central Company has recently negotiated in Scotland, through Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., of this City, a loan of £500,000, to take up the same amount of Sterling Bonds due in London on the 1st of April. The new bonds bear six ⅌ cent. interest, and have twenty years to run. This company has in Sinking Fund $2,735,000 to pay the balance of the Construction Bonds, which also mature on the 1st of April. The original debts of the company will then be paid off, with the exception of $2,500,000 six ⅌ cent. Currency Bonds, held in Amsterdam, which do not mature until 1890.

The Guardian Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*

The Arctic Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, this being the thirty-third dividend of the company.

The Bank for Savings, Bleecker street, has declared dividends of *Five* and *Four ⅌ cent.*, and an extra interest of equal amount, calculated on the same principle.

The Howard Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Six ⅌ cent.*

The American Exchange Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*

The Home Insurance Company of New-York have declared a cash dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, and authorized a distribution among the stockholders of the new stock at the rate of one share for every five held on the 14th of January. The cash capital of the Home Company is $2,500,000, and the total assets amount to $5,627,445.

The Adriatic Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A MEMBER OF NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, with seven years' experience, wishes to connect himself with a bankers' and brokers' house of good standing, with an interest or on salary. Address STOCK BROKER, Post Office box No. 1,295.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	12
Cotton, bales	650
Dried Fruit, pks	120
Eggs, bbls	221
Flour, bbls	9,059
Wheat, bushels	15,700
Corn, bushels	75,640
Oats, bushels	47,580
Malt, bushels	1,400
Grass-seed, bags	140
Beans, bbls	80
Corn-meal, bbls	1,015
Corn-meal, bags	727
Oat-meal, bbls	5
Hops, bales	96
Hides, No.	396
Hides, bales	112
Leather, sides	13,279
Oil-cake, pks	1,484
Pork, pks	2,216
Beef, pks	179
Cut-meats, pks	3,642
Grease, pks	32
Lard, pks	1,001
Stearine, pks	31
Butter, pks	3,276
Cheese, pks	250
Tallow, pk	1
Dressed Hogs, No.	250
Skins, bales	5
Rice, pks	196
Sugar, bbls	318
Starch, bxs	700
Tea, half-chests	5
Tobacco, hhds	27
Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	98
Whisky, bbls	53
Wool, bales	54
Syrup, bbls	5
Rice Chaff, sacks	287

ASHES—Have been sparingly sought after at $6 50 for Pots and $8 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BRICKS—There has not been much call for stock, yet values have shown firmness. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6 25@$6 50; Upriver, $6 50@$7 25; Haverstraw, $7 50@$8; Croton Front at $12@$13 for brown, $13@$14 for dark, and $14@$15 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ⅌ 1,000.

CANDLES—Trade has been very tame, yet prices have been quoted steady. Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio has been slow of sale, and weaker in price, the revised figures showing a reduction of fully ¼c. ⅌ ℔. Of the Copernicus, cargo, 500 bags have been sold at 18¾c., and 500 bags at 18¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔. An invoice of 1,163 bags Santos, received by the same vessel, had been previously disposed of. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 23,304 bags, and at the outports 36,409 bags, with 190,500 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which were 42,500 bags for New-York. Business in other kinds has been on a limited scale, at about previous figures, with the recent movements (part before reported) summed up thus: 1,303 bags Jamaica, 398 bags Ceylon, 316 bags Maracaibo, 35 bags Costa Rica, 50 bags St. Domingo, in lots, for consumption, within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning comprised only 1,901 bags, including 860 bags Costa Rica, 400 bags Java, 359 bags Maracaibo, 184 bags Laguayra, and 98 bags Savanilla. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¼c.@20½c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@20c. Costa Rica, 18c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20½c.; Mocha, 29c.@30c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—There has been more inquiry noted for early delivery, in good part for export, to provide for maturing freight engagements, at former prices, the revised official quotations showing an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. on Middling and lower grades, and ¼c. ⅌ ℔. on Good Middling and the higher grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,494 bales, (of which 2,053 bales were placed on last evening,) including 1,658 bales to shippers, 832 bales to spinners, and 1,004 bales to speculators....For forward delivery, a moderately active business has been reported, opening at an improvement of 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. under the more favorable Liverpool advices, but closing weaker, influenced by the increased arrivals at the shipping ports, particularly at New-Orleans. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,800 bales, (of which 6,100 bales were on last evening, and 10,700 bales to-day,) with 1,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 3-32c.@15⅛c.; February, 15 3-16c.@15 7-32c.; March, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; April, 15 29-32c.@15 15-16c.; May, 16 7-32c.; June, 16½c.@16 17-32c.; July, 16 25-32c.@16 13-16c.; August, 16 31-32c.@17c. ⅌ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 650 bales, of which 201 bales were by railway; and at all the shipping ports, 17,019 bales, against 7,470 bales the same day last week. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, Based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12½	12⅝	12⅞
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Good Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Fair	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛

FIRE-CRACKERS—Quiet at $2 35@$2 40 for full count.

FISH—A fairly active inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds, which have been offered with reserve, and quoted rather firmer. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 75, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 50@$9 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 28c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 12½@$1 15 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With more urgent offerings of stock and a comparatively limited inquiry, prices of State and Western Flour rule in favor of buyers, the dealings to-day showing in most instances a further slight decline in values, the market closing weak. Shipping Extras have attracted most attention, chiefly on the basis of $5 for very good, in lines, for the English markets, and $5 50@$5 75 for stock suited to the West Indies. Trade and Family Extras have been very quiet and irregular. The sales since our last have been 12,400 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$3 90; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 90@$4 40, mostly at $4 15@$4 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$5; good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60@$5, mostly at $4 85@$5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 90@$5 60; Western trade and family extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5@$6 25; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5@$6 35; Western White do., Extras, $5 15@$7; St. Louis Extras, $4 85@$7; Extra Genesee, $4 90@$6 60; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 65@$8, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 6,600 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of the quoted rates, in good part last evening....Southern Flour has been in very limited demand and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 570 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been moderately active within the range of from $4@$5 25 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 15 for Superfine ⅌ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in comparatively slack request, within the range of from $4 15@$4 60 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 450 bbls....Corn-meal in sacks very dull at from $1 40@$1 85 ⅌ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal has been inactive, within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour slow of sale, within the range of $2 60@$3 ⅌ 100 ℔s. for ordinary to very fancy, in bags.

GRAIN—The Wheat market to-day has been quite dull, and values have been wholly nominal. Sales could not have been effected to any considerable extent without concessions on the part of holders, which the latter were not disposed to make. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, was reported as having been offered at $1 11½, but the few bids noted were 1c.@2c. a bushel lower. A few odd lots of stock were placed at irregular prices, and later 16,000 bushels ordinary No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, at $1 08. Of fancy White Michigan 1,200 bushels were sold for export at $1 33 ⅌ bushel. Last evening 25,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring were sold at $1 20, and 12,000 bushels strictly choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, at $1 11 for export....Corn has been quoted firm with a good demand noted for new Mixed Western, for shipment and home use; old more or less nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at 86½c.@88½c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 88c.@88¼c. for prime stock, afloat, 88c.@89c. for new Yellow Western, and (nominally) 94c.@95c. for old Mixed Western, in store. And for first half of February delivery, 10,000 bushels prime new Yellow Western at 90c. ⅌ bushel....Rye dull at 92½c.@96c. for poor to choice car stock....Barley quiet and without important change as to values. Sales 5,400 bushels French at 52½c....Barley Malt quiet at about former figures....Canada Peas inactive; last sold at $1 10, in bond, to arrive....Of Beans, 50 bbls. medium sold at $1 72 afloat....Oats have been less sought after, and quoted rather weaker in price, with sales reported, since our last, of 37,500 bushels at 66½c.@69c. for poor to prime mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for White do.; 66c.@67½c. for mixed State, and 68¾c. for mixed Canada....Feed has been in quite moderate demand, and quoted at from $23@$31 ⅌ ton. Hay has been moderately sought after, mostly for local use, at steady rates. Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 60c.@70c. for fair to strictly choice; retailing qualities, at 70c.@95c.; Clover, 50c.@65c. Rye Straw at 50c.@65c.; Oats at 45c.@60c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in light request, and nominally unchanged as to values. The main call has been for Domestic Bagging at 11½c. for job lots.

HEMP.—Dull and unchanged. Sales 865 bales Jute Butts, at Boston, at 2 5-16c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Quiet to-day; prices steady; 900 Matamoras and 1,214 Central American sold on private terms.

MOLASSES—The offerings of new crop New Orleans have been liberal, and the demand has been moderate, mostly for the better qualities, which have been quoted steady as to values; poorer grades tame and irregular. Sales 86 bbls. choice to fancy at 64c.@66c. ⅌ gallon. Stock of New-Orleans, in first hands, here, this morning, estimated at 9,500 bbls. In the line of foreign product, there is not much doing, supplies of desirable qualities being limited, and the demand almost wholly for small job lots of Grocery stock within the previous range. The supply of foreign in first hands here this morning was estimated at 2,112 hhds. Porto Rico and 1,082 hhds. English Islands. We quote, here, Porto Rico, 45c.@55c.; Barbados, 43c.@45c.; Demerara, 40c.@50c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 60c.@66c. for good to fancy. Cuba product wholly nominal. Syrups have been in limited request, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 42½c.@75c., the latter for very fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@55c., the latter for fancy, ⅌ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses continues in slack demand, on the basis of 30c. for hhds., and 33c. for bbls.

NAILS—Have been selling only in small amounts on the basis of $3 40@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, but quoted about steady, at $2 05@$2 10 for Strained, and $2 10@$2 15 for good do. Sales, 145 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50@$4 ⅌ 280 ℔s....Tar and Pitch quiet, at former prices....Spirits Turpentine dull; merchantable quoted at 36½c.@37c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally inactive, and quoted rather less firm....Crude, in bulk, 6¼c.... Refined, 12½c., here, and 12¼c., at Philadelphia, for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 17c.@17¼c....City Naphtha, 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet and prices have been somewhat irregular. Sales for early delivery have been confined to small lots of new Western Mess at $20 25@$20 50; old do. at $20; 175 bbls. Prime Mess, on private terms, quoted at $18 75@$19 50, with Extra Prime at $17. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., March option, at $19 87½, with February option, quoted at $19 62@$19 75....Dressed Hogs in less demand at easier rates; City quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Western, 8¼c.@8½c., chiefly at 8¼c....Cut-meats have been in moderate request at generally steady rates, with sales reported of 1,500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11¼c.; small lots of Smoked Hams at 12¾c.@13¼c.; 1,250 Pickled Shoulders at 7½c.@8c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8⅞c.@9c.; 125 bxs. Western Short-cut Hams, 12½ to 13 ℔s., at 12½c.; with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 7¾c.@8c....Bacon has been held with confidence, with a fair export inquiry noted. Sales have been reported of 60 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at 10⅞c.; 300 bxs. Western Long Clear, chiefly at 10¼c., though generally held at 10⅜c.; 200 bxs. Long and Short Clear, to arrive, at 10⅝c.; 80 bxs. Short Rib at 10⅜c., which shows a slight decline, and small lots of Short Clear at 10⅞c.@11c. And for Western delivery, 2,000 bxs. various cuts on private terms....Lard has been quoted about ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. higher, on restricted offerings and a very good demand, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 800 tcs. City Steam, about fair to prime, at 13⅞c.@14⅛c., closing with prime quoted at 14⅛c.@14¼c.; 50 tcs. Western Kettle at 14½c.@14¾c.; 200 tcs. City Steam at 14c.; 1,200 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, part at 14⅜c., quoted at 14⅜c.@14½c., with West India stock at 14⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,500 tcs., January options, at 14c.@14⅛c., closing at 14⅛c.; 3,250 tcs., February, at 14c.@14⅛c., closing at about 14⅛c.; 3,500 tcs., March, at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c., closing firmly at 14 3-16c.; and 250 tcs., April, at 14¼c. And for Western delivery, 1,000 tcs. at 13¼c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔....Beef has been rather more active at about steady rates. New barrel stock quoted at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$10 50 for plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet; sales, 180 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess; $22@$24 for India Mess; $30 for Extra do. ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams in demand at $21 50@$23 for Western; sales, 75 bbls....Butter has been in comparatively slack request, the main call having been for strictly choice qualities, to meet urgent wants. Prices have not varied materially. The lower grades are very difficult to place. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@45c. for very choice to very fancy do.; 17c.@33c. for poor to fancy Western; 20c.@28c. for rolls. Cheese has been quoted firm, on a rather more satisfactory inquiry for supplies; State Factory quoted at 13c.@16½c. for fair to very fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔....Eggs are quiet within the range from 30c.@33c. for fair to very choice. Limed stock quoted at 17c.@22c. ⅌ dozen, the latter for very choice.

RICE—Domestic meets with a moderate call for immediate distribution, in a jobbing way, at unchanged figures. East India product dull at former rates. Carolina, ordinary to very choice, quoted at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37@$6 62, and in bond at $2 75@$3, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock of Rangoon estimated at 5,000 bags.

SEED—A fair demand has been noted for Clover, which has been held more firmly, with prime Western quoted at 10¾c. Sales 450 bags, part to arrive, and State at 11¼c.@11⅝c. ⅌ ℔. Rough Flax has been inactive since our last at $2 30@$2 40; Timothy at $2 75@$2 90 ⅌ bushel; Calcutta Linseed at $2 35@$2 37½, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔.

SPICES—The jobbing inquiry is fair, and values are maintained. Mace quoted at $1 15@$1 22½ for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 07½@$1 10; Cassia, 23c.@24c.; Cloves, 39c.@41½c.; East India Pepper at 20c.@20½c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger, 10¾c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔. Invoices have been quiet at generally unchanged prices.

SUGARS—An active demand prevailed to-day for Raw Sugars, chiefly on refining account, and the market has shown more steadiness on the basis of previous quotations. There has been a further reduction of the stock in first hands of hhds. and bxs. since the opening of the new year, the arrivals having been under the moderate absorption of supplies. Sales have been made to-day of 2,127 hhds. and 3,114 bxs., including 1,769 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; 1,914 bxs. do. at 8¾c.@9⅛c., chiefly at 8¾c.@8 13-16c.; 133 hhds. New-Orleans at 7⅝c.; 1,200 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7½c.; 225 hhds. Melado at 6¼c. And, last evening, 330 hhds. refining Cuba at 8⅛c. And, some days since, (not previously made public,) 283 hhds. Centrifugal and 587 hhds. Martinique at current rates. The receipts of raw Sugars at this port since Jan. 1 have been 3,240 hhds., 6,268 bxs., and 88,184 bags, against sales (to this morning) of 6,326 hhds., 8,055 bxs., and 11,905 bags, leaving the stock in first hands 29,991 hhds., 41,645 bxs., and 103,219 bags, as against 33,077 hhds., 43,432 bxs., and 26,940 bags at the beginning of the month; and 23,049 hhds., 15,806 bxs., and 225,404 bags, (and 384 hhds. Melado,) on the 15th of January, 1874. We quote fair Refining at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugars at 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in more request, with Crushed quoted at 10½c., Powdered at 10½c. Granulated at 10¼c.; A's at 9⅞c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 7¾c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔....According to the annual Sugar statement of the *Shipping List*, the imports into the United States (not including the States on the Pacific) for the year ending Dec. 31, 1874, were 652,596 tons, against receipts in 1873 of 636,497 tons, an increase of 2 52-100 ⅌ cent.; and the consumption of Sugar of foreign origin in 1874 was 661,896 tons, against a consumption in 1873 of 592,725 tons, an increase in the consumption in 1874 of 69,144 tons, or over 11⅔ ⅌ cent., the total deliveries for the year being 9,273 tons in excess of the total receipts, and, with the exports, reduced the stock at the ports 21,318 tons. Adding to the consumption of foreign Sugar in 1874, that of Domestic Cane, the figures stand at 710,369 tons, against 652,025 tons in 1873, an increase of 58,344 tons, or 8 15-16 ⅌ cent., leaving a stock of foreign at all the ports at the close of the year of 50,133 tons, against a stock at the end of the previous year of 71,451 tons.

TALLOW—Strong as to price, on a fairly active business. Sales equal to 155,000 ℔. at 8 15-16c.@9c.; and 30 tcs. choice City at 9⅛c....Stearine in good demand and held very firmly. Sales have been reported of 125,000 ℔. choice City, in hhds., at 15c., reported as for shipment; and 31,000 ℔. about prime Western, in tcs., reported at 14⅛c., with best Western quoted at 14⅝c.@14¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Rule very firm, with a good demand noted for supplies.

WHISKY—Quoted rather firmer at 97½c. Sales reported of 300 bbls. Of Alcohol 100 bbls. reported sold at 96c. ⅌ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been very quiet to-day, but without important change as to rates. The supply of room on berth available for early use, especially for British ports, has been limited, and shipowners have been firm in their views, but the demand for accommodation has been less urgent. The chartering movement has been slow at about previous figures. Grain tonnage wanted at Philadelphia and Baltimore, but dull and nominal here....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 700 bales Cotton at 4-16d.@7-32d., and, by steam, 230 bales do., in lots, at ¼d.@9-32d. ⅌ ℔., and 8,000 bushels Grain at 10½d.@11d. ⅌ bushel, with small lots of Provisions at 50s. ⅌ ton....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain (relet room) at 11d. ⅌ bushel; 50 bbls. Pork at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 75 tcs. Beef at 9s. ⅌ tierce....For Glasgow, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl., and 2,000 bushels Grain, in bags, from store, at 10½d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 550 pks. Provisions, on private terms, quoted at 50s.@55s. ⅌ ton; and 325 bbls. Apples, part at 4s. ⅌ bbl. Also a British bark, 898 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 349 tons, (now here,) with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 8s. 3d. ⅌ quarter, and a British bark, 594 tons, with Bone Dust, from Baltimore, reported at 35s. ⅌ ton....For Antwerp, by sail, 600 tcs. Lard, to fill up, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 650 pks. Provisions, and 400 bags Seed, on private terms....For Stettin, by sail, 100 tons Bacon and Tallow, at 40s. ⅌ ton....For Genoa, an American bark, 636 tons, hence, with Tobacco, reported at 38s. 9d.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active and higher: No. 2 Spring, 89½c., cash; 89⅞c. February; 90⅞c. March; No. 3 Spring, 84c.; Rejected, 76½c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 66½c.@66⅝c., cash; 66⅝c.@66¾c. February; 72c. May; Rejected, 61½c.@61⅝c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 52¾c.@52⅞c., cash; 52⅞c.@53c. February; Rejected, 49c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 96c. Barley unchanged. Seeds steady; Timothy, $2 46. Dressed Hogs dull and declining; Light, $7 40; Heavy, $7 80@$7 90. Pork steady at $18 55@$18 60, cash; $18 70 bid, February; $19, March. Lard firm and in fair demand at $13 42½, cash; $13 55, February. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 94c. On call at the Board this afternoon—Wheat was declining at 88¾c., January; 89⅞c., February. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork higher, at $18 75, February. Lard firm and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06½; No. 2 Spring, 88c. bid. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 66½c.@68½c. Oats less active and easier at close; No. 2, 57½c. for lots in advance; in elevator would bring 59c., but none sold. Barley firm and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 35@$1 40. Rye quiet at $1 01½@$1 02. Whisky quiet at 94c. Pork declining; $18 75 cash, $18 50 March; offered at $18 40 at close. Dry-salted Meats flat. Bacon flat. Lard quiet at 13½c. Live Hogs steady and in good demand; light to heavy shipping lots, $5 50@$6 40; packing, $6 50@$6 70; butchers', $6 90@$7 10. Cattle firm for best grades, weak for common, of which the supply mainly consists; sales of fat two-year-old native Steers, averaging 1,100 ℔., at $5 50; good native Cows, $4 25@$4 50; good native Steers, $5 75@$5 85; ordinary Oxen, $4 25; good Texan Steers, $4 25@$4 50. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Hogs, 4,800; Cattle, 1,000 head.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—Cotton strong; higher; Low Middling, 14½c. Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat dull; Amber Western, $1 15@$1 25; No. 1 Red Western, $1 22; No. 2 do., $1 18@$1 19; No. 3 do., $1 12; Red Pennsylvania, $1 15@$1 19; Red Maryland, $1 16@$1 25; Amber do., $1 27@$1 30; White do., $1 10@$1 25. Corn quiet and steady; White Southern, 80c.@84c.; Yellow do., 80c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 82½c., in elevator. Oats quiet; Southern, 63c.@66c.; White Western, 64c.@65c.; Mixed do., 63c. Rye firmer at $1@1 04. Hay firm; scarce; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $18@$21. Provisions—An improved jobbing demand. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12¼c.@13c. Lard, 14c.@14½c. Western Butter unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet, but firm at 18½c.@19½c. Whisky steady at 98c.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Flour very dull. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 70c.@72c. Oats firm at 60c.@63c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley scarce, firm, and unchanged. Butter firmer and a shade higher for best grades. Pork dull, nominally $18 75@$19. Lard quiet, but firm; Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Bacon dull; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Green Meats dull; Shoulders, $6 25@$6 35; Clear Rib Sides, 9c. Whisky dull at 94c. Live Hogs dull; common, $6@$6 50; fair and medium Packing and Butchers', $6 90@$7 25. Receipts—9,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 14.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93c.; No. 2, 88⅞c.; February, 89½c.; March, 90½c. Oats a shade firmer, but quiet; No. 2, 50½c. Corn steady and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, New, in store, 63c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1, 96c. Barley scarce and higher; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 30; No. 3 Spring, $1 10. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $18 50, cash; $18 70, February; Prime Mess, $16 25; Extra Prime, $13 50. Hams—Sweet pickled steady at 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted meats—Shoulders, 6⅝c. for loose; Middles, 9½c.@10¼c., prime boxed. Lard—Steam, 13½c. Kettle, 14c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Flour steady; sales, 600 bbls., at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White Winter, $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 1,600 bushels Red State on private terms; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20; extra White Michigan, $1 34. Corn quiet at 88c.@90c. Barley dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 48 on cars; 5,000 bushels do. at $1 47 in store. Corn-meal, $37 for bolted, $36 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $29, ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Clover-seed, 8c.@10c. Flour dull; quotations barely maintained; State, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 50@$7 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 18@$1 20; White, $1 32. Rye, 90c. Corn firm; Yellow, 83c.@83½c. Oats steady; White, 67c.@68c. Petroleum quiet, steady; Refined, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Crude 9¼c. Provisions unchanged. Lard, 13⅝c.@14c. Whisky, 98c. Butter unchanged. Cheese nominal. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 31c.@32c.; Western, 28c.@29c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; Amber Michigan, spot and January, $1 09½; February, $1 09¾; March, $1 12½; April $1 15; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2 at $1 08. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats quiet; No. 2, spot and February, 57c.; Michigan, 57¼c. Clover-seed, $6; Mammoth, $6 25. Dressed Hogs, $7 65@$8 10. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—Receipts—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 12,600 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels, Barley, 3,000 bushels. Flour dull and unchanged. Sales 320 bbls. Wheat neglected. No. 2 Chicago offered at $1 02. Corn very dull. Sales three cars of New, on the track, at 78c. Oats and Rye neglected. Barley inquired for; sellers keep transactions private. Pork quiet at $20@$20 25. Dressed Hogs quiet at 9c.@9¼c. Highwines asking 98c. No sales.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged; 68c.@70c. Oats dull and declining; 60c.@62c. Rye unchanged. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c. Lard, 14½c.@15¼c.; Prime Steam, 13¾c. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Whisky, 94c. Bagging quiet at 12c.@13c.; no demand.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Wheat quiet. Rye, 93c.@94c. on the street; small lots sold at 88c., from store. Corn quiet at 83c.@87c. for Western, 85c. for new State Yellow, and 90c.@93c. for old do.; sales 1 bag lot at 87½c. Oats dull and nominally steady. Barley fairly active; sales 2 cars No. 2 Canada, $1 45, and several lots on private terms; sellers firm. Malt steady.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 11.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum strong; Standard White, in car lots, 10¼c.; Legal Test, 11¼c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 14.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34½c. Resin quiet and steady at $1 70 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for hard, $2 50 for Yellow Dip, $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 14—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 4 per cent. United States bonds, 1865, sold at 107¾; New Fives, 102¾, ex-coupon.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £148,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 40 per cent., is now 45⅛ per cent.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £12,000. Erie Railway shares, 26¼@26½; do. preferred, 44½.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Specie in the Bank of France has decreased 1,964,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 62f. 12½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is hardening; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; sales, 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7 11-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February and March, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7⅞d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable January and February, at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 7 13-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 51s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,700 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 13-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7¾d.; do. do. deliverable February and March, at 7¾d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7 15-16d.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sugar, 24s.@25s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot. Refined Petroleum 9½d.@9¾d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 10,459 bales; gross, 12,060 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,420 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 285,822 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—Cotton quiet; very firm; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 2,009 bales; exports coastwise, 158 bales; sales, 1,495 bales; stock, 101,736 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 14.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,306 bales; gross, 1,332 bales; exports coastwise, 1,255 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 84,429 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 898 bales; exports coastwise, 770 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 71,643 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—There will be no further Day Calendar of the Commission of Appeals during the present term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
13—Hatch vs. Strauss.
81—Continental Bank vs. Black.
111—Matter of Kirchner.
112—Matter of Hass.
160—Matter of Bailey.
162—McKesson vs. Ferris &c.
179—Orcutt vs. Lewis.
202—Bergh, &c., vs. Busteed, &c.
208—Wright vs. McCormick.
209—People, &c., ex rel. Trowbridge, vs. Commissioners of Taxes, &c.
210—Vermilye vs. Post, &c.
211—Thurber, &c., vs. Frost, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
99—Evers vs. The People, &c.
100—Brennan vs. The People, &c.
101—Schifflin vs. The People, &c.
103—Riley vs. The People, &c.
104—Tarny vs. The People, &c.
105—Templeton vs. The People &c.
106—Harris vs. The People, &c.
108—Wiggins vs. The People, &c.
109—Conway vs. The People, &c.
147—— vs. ——.
137—Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Lucey, Executrix.
138—Same vs. Same.
151—— vs. ——.
132—Loder, Adm'x, vs. Hatfield.
199—Harris vs. Equitable Life Ass. Society.
200—Whelan vs. Gloucester.
201—Brunson vs. Dimick.
202—Alexander, P.Co.vs.P. Ch.. 5th av. and 19th st.
204—Schenck vs. Smith.
205—Schenck vs. Ingraham.
206—George, the Count Joannes, vs. Jennings et al.
207—Claflin et al. vs. Lenheine.
208—Zimmerman vs. Schoenfeldt.
209—Merritt vs. Scott et al.
210—Phelps vs. Trimm et al.
212—Whitney vs. Whitney.
5—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Moss. Guard.,&c.
16—Gray vs. Green et al.
35—Currie vs. Kingsland.
36—Currie vs. Kingsland et al.
58—Weed et al. vs. St. P. & P. R.R.Co. et al.
69—— vs. ——.
125—Voorhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
126—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
127—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.
134—Butler Ex'r, vs. Kennedy.
149—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
44—Whiton et al. vs. Spring.
53—Abera vs. Goodspeed et al.
11—People of State of New-York et al. vs. Erie Railway Co.
161—Young vs. Gassenheimer et al.
96—Colton et al. vs. Farsons et al.
97—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.
98—Man vs. Koehler et al.
100—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman et al.
46—Devine vs. Bird et al.
67—Bird, Trustee, vs. Devine et al.
91—Seitz vs. Smithson.
108—Barstow vs. O'Donnell.
110—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.
113—Brown vs. Webster et al.
114—Grussy vs. Kramer et al.
115—Hart vs. Muchmore.
116—Hoar vs. Covert et al.
117—Hurd vs. Burchard.
6—Gefty vs. Devlin et al.
118—Reilly vs. New-York Steam Power Co.
8—Parish vs. Sherman et al.
119—Ryckman vs. Terry.
120—Sternbach vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.
121—Knight, &c., vs. Ott et al.
122—King vs. McNamara et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
630—Baker vs. Schlegel.
1576—Saunders et al. vs. Stevens.
1528—Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
1374—Ives vs. Crosby.
1320—Liebs et al. vs. Johnson.
1476—West, Bradley and Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Manhattan Mfg. Co.
1636—Peratt vs. International S.S. Co., impl'd.
150—Bigley vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1524—Wiggins, Receiver, &c., vs. Heath et al.
1852—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Scheider et al.
1854—Read vs. Reeve.
2050—Security Bank vs. National Bk. of the Commonwealth.
2072—Hatch vs. Strauss.
952—Loze vs. Gedney.
1876—Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.
1642—Baxter et al. vs. Kipp et al.
1954—Smith vs. Donlon et al.
2156—Kions vs. Whetmore.
1650—— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1645—Martin vs. Stewart.
1767—Gerger vs. Taylor et al.
1825—Ragosin vs. Burtin et al.
1811—N. Y. Catholic Protectory vs. Walsh.
1329—Flint, Ex'r &c., vs. Barre.
1549—Almirall vs. Skerritt et al.
1535—Feldman vs. Bass.
1487—Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Calkin.
2075—Roosevelt Hospital vs. Gibbons.
1313½—Hass et al. vs. Heyman.
1895—Duke et al. vs. Parks.
1293—Moses vs. Steinbock.
1833—Weinpheimer vs. Stein et al.
1791—Bogardus vs. Leon.
1455—First Nat. Bank of Lebanon vs. Israel et al.
1369—Noble, Ad'x, &c., vs. Whipple.
213—Lockwood, Jr., vs. Nellson et al.
1485—Cahn et al. vs. French.
1493—Ledewick vs. Raymond.
1821—Salisbury vs. Hubbell et al.
1377—Siney vs. Morlett.
1797—Woodruff et al. vs. Ruckmann.
1653—Smith vs. Simpson et al.
1287½—Schaefer et al. vs. Feldmann.
2145—Gillis et al vs. Birdseye.
2095—Hart vs. Scheider.
1649—Architectural Iron Works vs. Kentz, impleaded.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1503—Reilay vs. Stage.
1393—Moody vs. Andrews et al.
1472—Hatfield vs. Mead, impl.
1473—Same vs. Same.
1224—Kenny vs. Ives.
1429—Bell vs. Sedgwick.
1001—Insurance Company of North America vs. Lardner.
1197—Stanton vs. Strobecker.
1432—Ibbotson vs. King et al.
1531—Underhill vs. Hughes.
1581—Sherman vs. Schwab.
1580—Richart et al. vs. Lawrence et al.
1447—Sprague et al. vs. Ettlnacht, impl.
1653—Lyman vs. Walker.
1368—Kirkpatrick vs. Dodge.
1552—Keyhoe vs. Gold Beating Company of New-York.
1426—Bell vs. O'Donnell.
1446—Thomson et al. vs. Elliott et al.
1295—Fielding vs. Waterhouse.
1114—Lord et al. vs. Birdsall.
912½—Weiss vs. Homberg.
1317—Scranton vs. Osgood.
1428—Bell vs. Manning.
1371—Babcock vs. Nolan.
1435—John Russell Cutlery Company vs. Deihle et al.
1168—Thurber et al. vs. Fay.
1478—Lord et al. vs. Waite.
1523—Silvia vs. Met. Drug Company.
1240—Barnes vs. Barker.
1660—Orange Nat. Bank vs. Applegate.
1702—Lyons, Receiver, vs. Binns (No. 1.).
1703—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
1681—Stuart et al. vs. Overbaugh.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, Curtis, and Speir, JJ.

Nos.
28—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.
34—Stoddard vs. Vanderbilt, impleaded.
35—Laurie vs. Vanderbilt.
36—Webb vs. Vanderbilt.
37—Trustees of the Smith College vs. Vanderbilt.
38—Sanders vs. Vanderbilt.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on—No. 2103—Hawkins vs. The Mayor.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Larremore and Robinson, JJ.

Nos.
24—Grafton vs. Weeks.
26—In the matter of Colat.
75—Kelly vs. Mack et al.
129—De Castro vs. Beach et al.
122—Glaser vs. Cunningham.
177—Carter vs. Otterson.
63—Stewart vs. The Mayor, &c.
63½—Williams vs. Goodkind.
46—Dixon vs. Schiffler.
69—McGown et al. vs. Sinclair et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
10—Beckel vs. Hewstevant.
971—Eybs vs. Joseph.
2047—McPherson vs. Stacey et al.
890—Carlsen vs. Firmlnick.
1026—Richard vs. Boller.
1330—Muldoon vs. Schmidt.
1129—Man et al. vs. Cohen et al.
1130—Man et al. Voge, impleaded.
1132—Rummelsberg vs. Simon et al.
1168—Cohen vs. Mayer.
670—Knapp vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
963—Martine vs. Cooper.
964—Bramman vs. Cooper.
1332—Muldoon vs. Sheridan.
1335—Barbaud vs. Koehler.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
1745—Malone et al. vs. Sutton et al.
1787—Mayer et al. vs. Rosenthal.
1149—Carpenter vs. Williams.
3524—Wolf vs. Mather et al.
1308—N. Y. Mut. Gas-light Co. vs. Mulholland.
1309—Dryer vs. Schroeder.
1310—Max vs. Vogel.
1312—Farwell vs. Cobergh et al.
1314—Maxwell vs. Kegelman.
1320—Bement et al. vs. Ahern.
1321—Gilbert vs. Dupius.
1323—Kaufman et al. vs. Paulding et al.
1325—Moore vs. League.
1327—Metcalf vs. Griffith.
1328—McNamara vs. Heinstein.
1148—Celler, Jr., vs. Abrahams.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
2640—Hayman vs. Chyle.
2003—Nash vs. McCaldin.
2133—Gombert vs. Brady.
1836—Beiser, Jr., et al. vs. Brady.
1223—St. John vs. Libby.
1209—Van Horn et al. vs. Peck.
1042—McIntyre vs. Bourrett.
1001—Waldstein vs. Henry, Jr., et al.
1642—Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Beard et al.
1530—Guy vs. Lynch.
1214—Branson vs. Farley.
2447—Andres vs. Pier, impleaded.
2418—Same vs. Same.
2342—Dunning et al. vs. Acevedo et al.
2509—Reichert vs. Schick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Robert Robertson, robbery.
Francis White, burglary.
John Smith, burglary.
Peter Castello, grand larceny.
Alfred Winder, grand larceny.
Michael Fitzgerald, grand larceny.
Peter Verden, grand larceny.
Annie Campbell, grand larceny.
Isaac Harris, grand larceny.
John Clark, grand larceny.
George W. Marsh, grand larceny.
John Bush, grand larceny.
Frank Wagner, grand larceny.
Thomas Reynolds, grand larceny.
Robert Daley, grand larceny.
Sigism'nd P. Wendell, grand larceny.
Antoine Martin, grand larceny.
James Williams, (ten cases,) grand larceny.
James Wall, petit larceny.
Bella Shaw, petit larceny.
Richard Smith, petit larceny.
James McCloskey, petit larceny.
Nellie de Camp, disorderly house.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of Amoureux; order granted.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of Appley; in the matter of St. Paul African M. E. Church; orders granted.

Starck vs. Starck; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Bond vs. Thompson et al., Cutting vs. Stevens; motions granted.

In the matter of O'Brien; granted. Memorandum.

In the matter of Barker; granted.

Kelly vs. Mariposa Land and Mining Co. et al.; memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Snidler vs. Solomon et al.; the exceptions to the Referee's report overruled, &c. See memorandum.

Derham vs. Lee et al.; motion denied. See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Selly vs. Selly. See memorandum.

Firman vs. McChesney; order granted.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Grobecker vs. Palmer; application denied.

Stokes vs. Cassidy. See opinion.

By Judge Robinson.

Kemp vs. Knickerbocker Insurance Co.; extra allowance of three per cent. on the amount.

Knapp vs. Schlissinger; order signed. See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore.

Schepp vs. Mittnacht et al.; judgment on Referee's report affirmed.

Miller vs. Samter; off on payment of costs by appellant.

Clendinen vs. Crosson et al.; Bruce vs. Burr et al.; argued; decisions reserved.

O'Gorman vs. Kamak et al.; order settled and argued.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 378.—*United States vs. Reese and Banshee.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky.—The defendants were indicted under the Enforcement act of May 31, 1870, being charged as inspectors of election for Councilmen for the City of Lexington, held Jan. 30, 1873, with wrongfully refusing to receive and count the vote of one Garner, a negro. The defendants demurred and the demurrer was sustained, and the defendants were discharged on bail for further appearance. The questions of law were certified to this court for answer, the Judges at the Circuit being divided in opinion.

The inspectors refused the vote because Garner did not furnish satisfactory proof of his having paid the local capitation tax, refusing to accept his affidavit that he was not allowed to pay the tax as sufficient. The first count in the indictment did not charge the refusal of the vote as being on account of race or color, but only on account of Garner's refusal to comply with the "unlawful requirement" to produce evidence of his having paid the tax. The second count charged the making of the requirement on account of race and color. The third did not charge the refusal to have been specially on account of race and color, while the fourth did charge the rejection of the affidavit as an equivalent to a tax receipt, and the consequent refusal of the vote to have been on account of race and color, such race and color appearing to the court to have been other than white. The questions are: First, whether within the meaning of the Fifteenth Amendment the denial or abridgement of the right to vote of citizens of the United States on account of race or color, &c., by inspectors of elections in the States is such a denial by the States, and gives jurisdiction to Congress to administer a remedy; and, second, whether the right to vote provided by the Fifteenth Amendment is the right to vote at State elections, as well as to vote under the authority of the United States; and also, incidentally, whether the affidavit of Garner as to the refusal to receive his tax should have been accepted as sufficient proof of his right to vote.

Attorney General Williams and Solicitor General Phillips for Government; B. F. Buckner and Henry Stanbery for defendants.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Cattle—Receipts today 1,580 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 6,749 head or 397 cars, against 355 cars for the same time last week; the market was dull, and ¼c. off in opening prices on common stock, and ¼c. on good; few prime cattle in the yards, and fresh arrivals are mostly through consignments; about 350 head were disposed of. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 16,400 head against 14,600 head for the same time last week. The market was steady at yesterday's prices; about 7 cars in the yards unsold; the quality is fair; about 2,800 head were disposed of; sales, 2,400 head Western Sheep, ranging from 81 to 112 ℔., at $5 25@$6 75; 220 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 73 ℔., at $4 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 530 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,600 head, against 16,100 head for the same time last week. The market was dull and slow; sales, 1,000 head; 25 cars in the yards for sale, mostly common; light Yorkers, $6 25@$6 50; heavier quality, $6 75@$6 90; heavy Hogs, $7 15@$7 25.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14.—Cattle steady, fairly active, and unchanged; receipts, 2,000; common to extra Steers, $4 50@$6 50; Stockers, $2 75@$4; shipments, 6,590 head. Live Hogs heavy and dull; receipts estimated at 30,000; common to choice, $6 20@$7 15, with a few select lots at $7 20@$7 30; shipments, 1,360. Sheep steady and fairly active; receipts, 1,500; poor to choice, $3 75@$5 75; extra, $6@$6 75; shipments, 3,000.

UNCHIVALROUS CONDUCT OF A CHEVALIER.

Sarah Myers, convicted of keeping a disorderly house at No. 239 Wooster street, was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday for sentence. Mr. William F. Kintzing, associate counsel for the prisoner, informed the court that, while Mrs. Myers was being conveyed to the Tombs on the evening previous, in custody of Court Officers Daly and McKnight, she was followed by George Patrick Fox, otherwise known as the Chevalier De Reynard, and John Gilsey, two of the most active witnesses for the prosecution, and property-holders in the Fifteenth Ward, who applied coarse and abusive epithets to her, hooted at her, and finally trod on her dress. An excited crowd gathered, and the officers were compelled to take refuge, with their prisoner, in a street-car, after threatening to arrest Fox and Gilsey unless they desisted. Counsel hoped the District Attorney and the court would take proper notice of such outrageous conduct toward a prisoner in the custody of the court. Judge Sutherland that said the action of these men was scandalous, atrocious, and unheard of, and deserved the severest censure. He did not know how far it came under the head of contempt of court, but hoped the District Attorney would investigate the matter, and if these men had committed an offense for which they were liable to punishment, they would undoubtedly be dealt with accordingly. On motion of counsel, sentence on Mrs. Meyer was again postponed until to-day, in the absence of A. Oakey Hall, who is preparing a motion in arrest of judgment. District Attorney Russell investigated the conduct of Fox and Gilsey yesterday afternoon.

THE WOMAN WHO ROASTED HER CHILD DECLARED INSANE.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Rollins read the report of Prof. Ordronaux, and Messrs. Briggs and Comstock, the Commissioners appointed by Judge Sutherland, under the law of 1874, to inquire into the state of mind of Isabella Jenisch, indicted for the murder of her little child Carrie, whom she placed on a heated stove in a Washington street tenement-house. The Commissioners, after having taken voluminous testimony and carefully examined the woman, report that they find she had been afflicted with epilepsy for years, was addicted to intemperance, and at the time of the commission of the horrible act by which her child lost its life she was irresponsible for her actions and insane. In view of the report of the commission Mr. Rollins said that he would next day ask the court for an order committing Mrs. Jenisch to the State Lunatic Asylum. Judge Sutherland doubted the constitutionality of the proceedings under which she had been declared insane. Had she been declared sane he would undoubtedly have her placed on trial, and would admit the evidence of her insanity. Now, however, by the action of the commission under the law, she had been allowed to shirk trial. His Honor proclaimed the idea of trying the sanity of prisoners by commission instead of by jury as injudicious, and a dangerous innovation of the principles of common law, and he took that occasion to emphatically protest against it. Unless he changed his mind before the next day, he would refuse an order to commit the prisoner to a lunatic asylum.

A MAMMOTH PIPE.

Another enthusiastic pipe fancier has been among us. This time he is also from Russia, and rejoices in the name and title of the Count Tyoskiewecs. He indulged in no fancy ideas in the choice of a pipe, as did Major Gen. Raffalovich, his illustrious compatriot, who had his wife's likeness perpetuated in meerschaum, but bought a plain, serviceable article, in the shape of perhaps the biggest meerschaum pipe that was ever made in this City, or any other, for actual use. It was made to his order, at Kaldenberg's, in John street, and is of the shape technically known as the "London bent." The meerschaum portion, which is perfectly plain, after it was ready to receive the amber stem, weighed exactly half a pound, and measured nine and a half inches from the outer side of the bowl to the joint where the mouthpiece was to be fitted. The mouthpiece, or stem, was made of a solid piece of clouded amber eight and a half inches in length, secured to the meerschaum with a patent silver screw. The pipe measured seventeen and a half inches in length when finished, and weighed but fourteen ounces, and cost its owner $200. Six workmen were engaged two days and a half in its production. The Count sailed for Havana day before yesterday, where he will doubtless find sufficient tobacco to enable him to color his pipe.

ARREST OF ANOTHER OF THE REAL ESTATE CONSPIRATORS.

Marcus T. Sacia was jointly indicted some time since with his father, Charles Sacia, and a number of others, for being implicated in the stupendous forgeries of real estate bonds which created such excitement at the time of their discovery. All the conspirators were arrested except Marcus T. Sacia, who managed to escape. The capture of Sacia, junior, was intrusted to Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, who succeeded in arresting the fugitive on Wednesday night, in a saloon at Nineteenth street and Sixth avenue, having in his possession a number of forged real estate deeds. Sacia was brought to the Court of General Sessions yesterday, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for conspiracy to defraud, and was committed to the Tombs.

THE COURTS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A LAWYER.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONVERSION OF TRUST FUNDS—INVESTMENT OF PORTIONS OF THE HARDEN ESTATE—BAILED IN FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

On the 7th inst., in a suit brought by Elizabeth "Harden" (the woman who claims the estate of George Harden, as his widow, in the Surrogate's Court,) against Robert H. Corbett, a Wall street lawyer, to recover moneys alleged to have been fraudulently converted, Corbett was arrested on an order issued by Judge Donohue, by Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy, who discharged Corbett on fifty thousand dollars bail, the amount fixed by Judge Donohue. This case, like many other important cases disposed of by the Order of Arrest Sheriff, was "hushed up," and it was only by accident that the case was heard of yesterday.

It appears that the plaintiff alleges that in March, 1872, she deposited with Corbett, for safe keeping, $100,038 in money, and, shortly afterward, two hundred shares of Union Pacific stock and fifty shares of the Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad stock, all of which, she claims, was placed in Corbett's hands at his instance, to be returned by him to her on demand. Corbett is charged with having sold most of this stock, and with having refused and failed to make any accounting or return to plaintiff, except about nine thousand dollars, which amount, plaintiff avers, is not more than the interest on the money and dividends on the stock intrusted to Corbett would amount to. Plaintiff further alleges that she gave a power of attorney to Alexander Nimmo to act for her in relation to the restoration and safe custody of the property she had intrusted to Corbett, and revoked a power of attorney given by her to Corbett. In pursuance of these objects, Nimmo called on Corbett on the 22d of last December, and asked him for an accounting and a transfer of the property, when he alleges that Corbett, instead of complying, said in a threatening manner, "Don't you know that I have papers in my safe that would grind Mrs. Harden to powder?" Nimmo says he replied that he had nothing to do with that, his business being simply to get a transfer and an accounting. Nimmo further states that he called on Corbett frequently afterward to get a settlement, but that Corbett always avoided seeing him, or gave him evasive answers. Nimmo then went to P. M. Bogart & Co., bankers, having ascertained that Corbett had intrusted this firm with some of plaintiff's money, and alleges that he found that Corbett had deposited at least $43,000 of plaintiff's money with the firm, making the deposit originally in her name and subsequently transferring it to his own; and that he had drawn $2,000 of this money and not accounted for it to plaintiff. In fact, the allegations in general are that Corbett was intrusted with the plaintiff's money and stocks, to be used by him for her benefit, and be returned to her on demand; and that he has, with the exception of paying plaintiff amounts aggregating about $9,000, used the money and stocks as though they were his own property, refusing to make any accounting to plaintiff or her attorney or to return the property, notwithstanding their frequent demands for the same. The suit is brought for an accounting, and for the recovery of such property of plaintiff's as the accounting may show to be due her from defendant. The bail had been originally fixed at 100,000, but on its being shown that a large portion of plaintiff's property could be obtained by her without suit, the bail was reduced to $50,000. The firm of Bogart & Co. became Corbett's sureties.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

SEQUEL TO THE ARREST OF THE JUVENILE MAIL ROBBERS.

A few days ago Samuel Woodward, Joseph Parker, and Samuel Hoyt, three boys about seventeen years of age, were held by Commissioner Shields to answer a charge of robbing mail-bags intrusted to them for delivery. Woodward, when going to jail, expressed great sorrow that a blue silk dress, an opera cloak, and a pair of overshoes which he had presented to his *fiancée*, a Miss Coolbaugh, residing in Seventh avenue, by means of a portion of the proceeds of his mail robberies, had been taken from her by Government officers. Yesterday John Coolbaugh, the father of Miss Coolbaugh, Edward J. Woodward, an elder brother of Samuel, and Daniel Bennett were arrested by Special Treasury Agent Sharretts, and brought before Commissioner Shields on the charge of receiving some of the stolen mail matter. It appears that among the letters stolen by Woodward was one containing three coupons of Third Avenue Railroad bonds for $35 each, which had been mailed by Prof. Alexander R. Webb, President of the College of the City of New-York, to the Treasurer of the railroad for payment. The Professor, not receiving his money, notified the Treasurer, who was on the alert to see who would present the coupons for payment. The coupons were presented by Bennett, who was arrested, and said he got them from Coolbaugh, and when Coolbaugh was arrested he said he got them from Edward J. Woodward, the brother of the mail robber. The accused were committed in default of $1,000 bail each. The arrests are the first of the kind in this district, and are made under a new law, punishing the reception of any stolen or embezzled mail matter by a fine not exceeding $2,000 and imprisonment for a period not longer than five years.

A NEW RECEIVER FOR THE GUARDIAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

A motion was made recently, before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to remove Jeremiah Quinlan from his position as Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution on the ground of certain alleged irregularities. While the decision was still pending Mr. Quinlan came into court and asked to be relieved from his Receivership. Yesterday Judge Donohue made an order removing Mr. Quinlan and appointing Peter J. Donohue as his successor. The Judge further orders, in conformity with the request of Mr. Quinlan for a thorough examination of his official acts, that Mr. A. Abbott be appointed Referee to take testimony as to the alleged irregularities. The retiring Receiver and his bondsmen are to remain liable under their bond until after the report of the Referee is made, and the new Receiver is to give bonds in the same amount as his predecessor.

THE CAPTURED JEWELRY SWINDLERS.

George Wyman, the Nassau street jeweler, and John Craft, the diamond speculator, charged with having obtained and appropriated jewelry and diamonds valued at about eighteen thousand dollars, who were arrested in San Francisco and brought to this City by Detective Walling, were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and pleaded not guilty to two indictments for grand larceny. In addition to the firms of Charles Schuman, Fox & Co., and Middleton & Co., who had been swindled by the prisoners, a number of other victims appeared to prefer charges against the accused; and on motion of the District Attorney, the men were committed to the Tombs without bail.

ANDREW JOHNSON IMPRISONED FOR STEALING GEESE.

In General Sessions yesterday, a negro, aged forty-six years, named Andrew Johnson, was charged with breaking into the premises of Levi Epther, No. 38 Baxter street, and stealing therefrom three live geese. In reply to Judge Sutherland, Johnson grinned all over as he said that he was the original old Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and didn't intend to steal, but had taken the geese for a New-Year's dinner for the boys. Notwithstanding his illustrious career, Judge Sutherland sent the fowl stealer to the Penitentiary for six months.

A YOUTH SENTENCED TO SEVENTEEN YEARS IN PRISON.

On the night of the 26th of December Wilhelm Johnson, a youth of seventeen years, effected an entrance into the premises of Eiler Holch, No. 238 East Forty-sixth street, and attempted to steal a gold watch. Mr. Holch was awakened, and grappled the burglar, who, in struggling to escape, attempted to use a murderous-looking dagger. Johnson was overpowered, taken into custody, and indicted for burglary in the first degree. When District Attorney Nolan called the case yesterday, Johnson pleaded guilty, and in view of the peculiar atrocity of the offense, Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to seventeen years in State Prison.

UNITED STATES COURT NOTES.

In the case in which the Russian Countess Fraloff seeks to recover $75,000 for the loss of her laces, Judge Wallace charged the jury yesterday afternoon, and if an agreement has been reached a sealed verdict will be presented this morning....In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court Emanuel Posado and Louis Barrero were convicted of illicitly manufacturing cigars, and were remanded for sentence....Argument was had on the motion for a new trial in the case of John B. Martinez, the Wall street "banker" and Havana lottery ticket agent, convicted of selling smuggled cigarettes, the court reserving its decision.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.

MR. R. V. R. SCHUYLER BECOMES A partner in our firm from this date.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1875.

No. 350 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 5, 1875.
MESSRS. JOHN WYLIE BARROW AND ALEXANDER MACLEAN BARROW withdraw from our firm this day.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP REIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of the above named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of February, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,099, 5,100 and 5,101, of the revised statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed my account of my receipts and payments as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meeting I shall apply to the Court for an adjustment and settlement of my said account.—Dated this 14th day of January, 1875.
MATTHEW V. CABLE, Assignee,
No. 165 Broadway, New-York City.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES F. BERRY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. LELAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry J. Leland, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEMUEL MORGAN and EMERSON B. MORGAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and each of them to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN JUDGE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of January A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 8th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD G. KELLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DONALD CAMERON and ANDREW J. SCOTT, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: Andrew J. Scott, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt, Andrew J. Scott.—Dated New-York, 30th December, 1874.
jan1-1w3wF GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX ROSENSTOCK and LEOPOLD COHEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,991.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Max Rosenstock and Leopold Cohen, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1875.
P. JOSEPH BECKER, Assignee,
ja15-1aw3wF* No. 355 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL JOSEPHS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel Josephs, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1874.
ISAAC ROSENWALD,
Ja1-1w3wFr Assignee, No. 145 Water street.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS T. STOUT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City, in said district, on the 26th day of January, 1875, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purposes specified in section twenty-seven of the act called the bankruptcy act, (now the section 5,092 of the United States Revised Statutes, Title LXI., "Bankruptcy.")
RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—A RELIABLE gentleman of experience wanted in a long-established, prosperous, and safe wholesale drug business, to take the place of a retiring partner. Principals will address, with particulars, GENERAL TRADE, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, TO JOIN me in extending two proprietary medicines established four years; have a thorough knowledge of the business in all it details; can be pushed on an entire self-sustaining principle. Address PROPRIETARY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 TO $30,000, by a person of large experience and connections in cash and commission merchandising. Principals address G. A., Box No. 132 Post Office, Station A.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with Sound.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—NOTE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMship Company, No. 164, dated Dec. 9, 1874, at five months, for $14,416 50, drawn to the order of themselves, and indorsed by Chas. C. Niebuhr, Treasurer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
GOLD BLUFF SUBMARINE MINING CO.,
Made this 14th day of January, 1875.

The capital stock of this company is $2,500,000, of which $2,470,000 has been issued by direction of the Trustees, in payment of certain patent rights. One hundred and fifty shares of the said capital stock have been subscribed for and paid in full—$15,000.

The remainder of the capital stock, 150 shares, amounting to $15,000, is still unsold or subscribed for. The amount of existing indebtedness on the 1st of January, 1875, did not exceed the sum of $10,000.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1875.
F. STEINLE,
WM. W. WALL,
THOMAS HOUSTON,
FREDERICK BOHDE, } Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: On the 14th day of January, in the year 1875, before me personally appeared Frederick Steinle, William W. Wall, Thomas Houston, and Frederick Bodhe, known to me to be the same individuals who signed the within instrument, and being each by me duly sworn, deposed and said that the statement therein by them signed was correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
BENJAMIN A. MORAN,
No. 161, Notary Public,
New-York County.

Office of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., No. 198 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1875.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUStees of this Company, held this day, Mr. Thomas T. Eckert was elected as one of the Board, and unanimously elected President of the Company, in place of John Duff, Esq., resigned.
ALFRED NELSON, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN and ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROADS COMMON STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD.
J. ALDEN GAYLORD, No. 33 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

REPORT OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, Dec. 31, 1874:

Loans	$925,113 33	Capital	$250,000 00
Overdrafts	98 98	Profits	255,527 45
U. S. bonds	250,000 00	Dividend account	15,150 00
Due from national b'ks	81,834 17	Circulating notes	208,863 00
Banking house	5,000 00	Deposits	921,694 62
Checks and cash items	13,431 49		
Exchanges for Clearing-house	78,652 19		
National b'k bills	44,759 00		
Legal-tender bills	248,430 00		
Coin	3,915 91		
Total	$1,651,235 07	Total	$1,651,235 07

I, R. Hamilton, Cashier of Bowery National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me Jan. 11, 1875.
E. RING, Notary.
H. P. DeGRAAF,
I. H. MACE,
HARMON WAGNER, } Directors.

Office of the United States Rolling Stock Company, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1874.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY.
The Capital Stock of this Company is
FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
all issued and paid in, in cash.
THE COMPANY HAS NO DEBTS.
JAMES B. HODGSKIN, President.
JAMES B. HODGSKIN,
H. R. BALTZER,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
H. H. VAN DYCK,
LAWRENCE WELLS, } Trustees.

City, County, and State of New-York, ss.: Adolfo Hegewisch, being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer and Secretary of the United States Rolling Stock Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.
A. HEGEWISCH.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1874.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, New-York County.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, Jan. 12, 1875.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

A. V. STOUT,	G. S. MOULTON,
B. F. BEEKMAN,	W. W. HUNTINGTON,
J. B. DICKINSON,	WM. SULZBACHER,
MATTHEW BIRD,	SAMUEL W. BASS,
N. T. PORTER,	CHARLES SPEAR,
JAS. L. STEWART,	CHAS. S. BAYLIS,
SAMUEL HOLMES,	JOHN FALCONER,

THOMAS RUSSELL.

And at a meeting of the new Board, A. V. STOUT was re-elected President, and N. T. PORTER Vice President, both unanimously.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Treasurer's Department, Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
BAYARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New-York, New-York, Jan. 12, 1875.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

EDWD. H. AMMIDOWN,	JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
JAMES BUELL,	JAMES R. PLUM,
RAPHAEL BUCHMAN,	EDWD. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	ABNER S. RICHARDS,
JULIUS CATLIN, Jr.,	RUSSELL SAGE,
HENRY C. HULBERT,	R. W. TOWNSEND,
ISAAC ICKELHEIMER,	HORACE K. THURBER,

PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES BUELL was unanimously re-elected President, and RUSSELL SAGE was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Company, New-York, Jan. 13, 1875.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES,	WILLIAM B. ASTEN,
ROBERT RAY,	HENRY MEYER,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	JOSIAH BLOSSOM,
WILLIAM H. GUION,	FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,	SANFORD COBB,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,	J. GRENVILLE KANE,

JOHN A. LIVINGSTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1875.
NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY are notified that the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, is prepared to receive the bonds and cause the same to be proved in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to receive and account for the proportion of proceeds of foreclosure that may belong to said bonds. It is understood that owners are to bear all risks of custody and transportation and expenses incurred in forwarding bonds.
Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

Office of Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Co., No. 658 Broadway, New-York City, Dec. 30, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15th day of January, 1875, at 11:30 A. M.
Prompt and full attendance of stockholders specially requested.
The stock transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 until Jan. 16, 1875. By order of the board,
J. PARMLY, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
Dec. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

Office Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.
On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

Broadway Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 9, 1875.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this company on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, Jan. 5, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875. By order
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

Bowery National Bank, New-York, Jan. 4, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN METALINE COMPANY, and of the FOREIGN METALINE COMPANY, will be held at No. 257 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 19, at 3 P. M.
JOHN L. BURLEIGH, Secretary.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD, TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS,
Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

$5,000 TO $15,000.—PARTIES DESIRING to invest should not fail to investigate an opportunity seldom met with.
P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December, 1874:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$835,465 37
Overdrafts	961 35
Due from banks	110,496 67
Due from the Directors of the bank $24,500 00.	
Real estate	8,303 51
Cash items, viz.: Bills and currency	67,785 25
Stocks and bonds	146,000 00
Bonds and mortgages	20,000 00
Loss and expense account	21,468 06
Assets not included under either of the above heads, viz.: State bonds	5,126 56
Fixture account	15,306 88
Total	$1,230,913 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000	
Subscription paid in	350,000	—$450,000 00
Profits		65,456 68
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors		715,252 96
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz: Dividends unpaid		204 00
Total		$1,230,913 65

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss:—John Davidson, President, and David Morgan, Cashier of Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, a banking association located and doing business at New-York City, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1874, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
JOHN DAVIDSON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 14th day of January, 1875.
DANIEL W. MORGAN,
Notary Public, New-York County.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Dec. 31, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,476,440 54
Overdrafts	4,034 83
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
Due from other national Banks	49,797 48
Due from State banks and bankers	989 28
Checks and other cash items	35,814 13
Exchanges for Clearing-house	186,821 99
Bills of other national banks	39,986 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	5,960 00
Legal-tender notes	140,733 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	205,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer	13,500 00
Due from United States Treasurer (other than redemption fund)	12,000 00
Total	$2,521,017 25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Other undivided profits	20,554 77
National bank notes outstanding	268,180 00
Dividends unpaid	21,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,465,110 73
Demand certificates of deposit	7,336 25
Certified checks	42,685 75
Cashier's checks outstanding	27,000 00
United States deposits	53,576 12
Due to other national banks	15,373 63
Total	$2,521,017 25

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, O. D. Roberts, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1875. JESSE WEST, Jr., Notary Public
City and County of New-York.
Correct—Attest:
AMOS R. ENO,
A. H. TROWBRIDGE,
J. A. TROWBRIDGE. } Directors.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a corporation has been organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas, by the name of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, which corporation has become vested under foreclosure sales with the title to the railroad, land grant, and all other properties formerly owned by the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company.

Pursuant to votes of the Directors of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, passed in accordance with the terms of the decrees of the United States Circuit Court confirming said sales, every holder of the railroad or land grant bonds of the old company, upon the transfer of his bonds and all rights under them, and his stock in the old company to the new company, will be entitled to receive fifty-five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, in the stock of the new company, provided he shall at the time of such transfer pay five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, within sixty days, from Dec. 19, 1874, in cash to the new company. For this five per cent. in cash and interest thereon, until July 1, 1875, each person will be entitled to receive the first mortgage bonds of the new company. The capital stock of the new company is $5,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

It is manifestly for the interest of every holder of the bonds of the old company to avail himself of this privilege within the time specified, for otherwise he will be remitted to his distributive share in the proceeds of the sales of the road and lands, which, after payment of expenses, will probably amount to less than one per cent. on the par value of each class of bonds.

The bonds will be received and stock issued at the office of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, No. 70 State st., Boston, Mass., on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1875.
JOSEPH H. CONVERSE,
President Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON,
WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

Office of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Co., New-York, Jan. 4, 1875.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this company, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected:

HENRY DAVID,	DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
CHARLES JENKINS,	ABRAM WAKEMAN,
M. M. VAN BUREN,	J. WINDMULLER.
J. W. BROWN,	WM. H. MONTANYE,
EDWARD SCULLY,	JOHN A. BAUSH,
B. A. MAYEREAU,	JAMES NEEVES,
WILLIAM MILES,	THOMAS WEBB,
NELSON SAMMIS,	GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,	NOAH A. CHILDS,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,	JOHN M. BIXBY,
HAML'N BLYDENBURGH,	ANDREW J. BLEAKLEY,
BERNARD McFEELEY,	NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
MERRITT H. SMITH,	DAVID MAHANY,
R. G. HATFIELD,	JOHN ROMER,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	J. B. BLYDENBURGH,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,	H. J. BARINGER.

D. O. WHITNEY, President pro tem.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

Star Fire Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1875.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held Monday, 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

LEVI APGAR,	D. B. MOSES,
C. H. APPLEGATE,	NICHOLAS C. MILLER,
JAY L. ADAMS,	WILLIAM W. OWENS,
ELBERT BAILEY,	JOHN F. PUPKE,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,	EDGAR PINCHOT,
ALEX. BONNELL,	JAMES G. POWERS,
JAMES S. BARRON,	CHARLES B. RICHARD,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,	CHARLES SPEAR,
CHARLES DENISON,	JOHN F. SHEAFE,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,	CHARLES W. STANDART,
JAMES FLANAGAN,	H. K. THURBER,
ALLAN HAY,	E. T. TEFFT,
JAMES H. HOLDANE,	JOHN C. TUCKER,
ZACHARIA JAQUES,	JAMES WALLACE,
JOSEPH LEE,	R. CORNELL WHITE,

JOSEPH W. MARTIN.

At a regular meeting held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN R. FLANAGAN Vice President for the ensuing year.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

The German-American Bank, New-York, Jan. 12, 1875.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank, viz.:

PHILIP BISSINGER,	FREDERICK MEISSNER,
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN,	EMIL MAGNUS,
ADOLPH ENGLER,	FRANCIS MORAN,
GEORGE GRAVENHORST,	JOHN F. PUPKE,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,	THOMAS J. POPE,
JOSHUA HENDRICKS,	HENRY ROCHOLL,
GERHARD JANSSEN,	DAVID SALOMON,
FREDERICK KUHNE,	JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
ALEX. KLINGENBERG,	O. H. SCHREINER,
M. H. LEVIN,	FRED'K VON BERNUTH.

And at the meeting of the board this day HENRY ROCHOLL was unanimously elected President, and Mr. D. Salomon declining re-election, Mr. SALOMON was afterward unanimously elected Vice President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic, New-York, Jan. 14, 1875.
AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. H. LOWRY,	T. T. BUCKLEY,
J. J. CRANE,	G. G. SAMPSON,
W. S. TISDALE,	W. H. GUION,
H. A. HOWE,	S. R. STONE,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	G. B. CARHART,
W. L. COGSWELL,	S. J. DENNIS.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President, and JOHN J. CRANE, Vice President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

The Central National Bank of the City of New-York, Jan. 12, 1875.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK,	MORRIS FRANKLIN,
WM. M. BLISS,	JAMES W. SMITH,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,	CHAS. A. DENNY,
ELIAS S. HIGGINS,	LEONARD J. STIASTNY,
JAMES M. DUNBAR,	WM. L. STRONG,

JOHN BYERS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WM. A. WHEELER was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. WM. M. BLISS, Vice President.
ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
RESOLUTE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on DEMAND.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst. at the office in New-York,
No. 173 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
Jan. 12, 1875.

Office of the Guardian Fire Insurance Co., No. 187 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on demand.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A DIVIdend of Three and a half per Cent. payable on and after Feb. 1 next.
Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

New-York and Yonkers Insurance Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 2, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

Office Lorillard Insurance Co., No. 152 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 5, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Geo. A. Jarvis, Pres't. Arthur H. Walton, Sec'y.
Office of Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 12, 1875.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1875.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.
CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New-York, (Established 1787,) Office No. 64 Wall st., New-York, Jan. 7, 1875.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECtors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared. Also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent.; both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

Irving Insurance Company, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 5, 1875.
A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. are payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

Office of Wells, Fargo, & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 12, 1874.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.
The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

Office of Maryland Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., Nos. 15 and 17 Trinity Building, New-York, Jan. 4, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Feb. 1. Transfer-books will be closed 20th inst. and reopened Feb. 4.
S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

Office of the Railway Advertising Co., No. 63 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 5, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 15, 1875. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and reopened on Jan. 16.
DAVIS JOHNSON, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Office Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, No. 119 Liberty st., New-York, Dec. 14, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo.
SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
Office of the New-York Equitable Insurance Company, No. 58 Wall st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. President's Office, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY WILL pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., on and after the 15th January, to stockholders of record on the 25th inst., from which date to the day of payment the transfer book will remain closed. New-York stock will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, for a period of sixty days.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
Office of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 2, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

Office of the American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, No. 171 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1875.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
Office of Relief Fire Insurance Company, No. 149 Broadway, Corner of Liberty Street, Jan. 6, 1875.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector st., New-York, Jan. 7, 1875.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall Street, New-York, Jan. 13, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, New-York, Dec. 15, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

Edward Merritt, Pres't. Nathan Harper, Sec'y.
The Amity Insurance Company, No. 345 Broadway.
Branch Office, No. 9 Pine st.,
Effingham Cock, Manager.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

Office of the German-American Insurance Company, No. 179 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 7, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

Standard Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 117 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 12, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. on the capital stock is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

STRAITSVILLE CANNEL COAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 115 Broadway, Room No. 7.
The coupons of the mortgage bonds of this Company, due Jan. 15, will be paid on and after that day, at the Murray Hill Bank.
WM. A. DARLING, Treasurer.

Office of the Merchants' Insurance Company, No. 149 Broadway, north-west corner Liberty st., New-York, Jan. 11, 1875.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. is payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) Per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.
Brooklyn, Jan. 12, 1875.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—NEW-York, Jan. 11, 1875.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 167 Broadway.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS	$239,000

New-York, Jan. 14, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand.
W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 207 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Divided of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., also an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent.; both payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

Adriatic Insurance Company, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
N. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—New-York, Jan. 11, 1875.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery.
New-York, Dec. 15, 1874.
TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, date interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Jan. 18 bear interest from Jan. 1.
A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 18.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER ST.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1874.
Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.
All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th av.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1875.
The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. Interest not called for will be credited as principal.
Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., per annum; and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.
The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1875.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.
1875 January interest, now payable.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.
Present rate of interest, Six per cent. Deposits made now, or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

The Bank for Savings, No. 67 Bleecker st., Opposite Crosby st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1875.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st of December, as follows:
At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 18th day of this month.
Also, an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the 18th inst.
OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.
The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 12, 1875; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.
INTEREST NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be credited depositors Jan. 1, 1875, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. Payable on and after the third MONDAY in January. Interest not called for will remain as a deposit, drawing interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.

THE EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner SIXTH AV. and TWELFTH ST., will pay, on the 20th of January next, an interest dividend, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $2,000, or less, which may be entitled thereto. Money deposited before the 20th of January will draw interest from the first.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent; money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Assets.......$3,113,818 64 | Surplus......$297,277 26
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secy. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.
THE FIRE DEPARTMENT will sell at public auction, JAN. 15, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., NINE Condemned Horses.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:14, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Sleeping-car express arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.
CHARLES H. MILLER,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON,
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, } Executors.
s11-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON, Executrix.
o2-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE,
Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator, No. 49 Wall st. au28-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-1awtf26F*

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.